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Shishlin: Missile Agreement 'Close'

LD142142 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Today the world is considering the possibility of the achievement of a Soviet-U.S. disarmament agreement and, in general, further prospects for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. These are also the topics of an interview by our Moscow correspondent, Petr Kucera, with Nikolay Shishlin:

[Begin recording] [Kucera in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] In the past year Soviet-U.S. relations have been developing on both an upward and a downward curve. How far are we from entering into significant Soviet-U.S. agreements?

[Shishlin in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] I think that this week will be of decisive importance, in particular the meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and President Reagan and the talks with Secretary Shultz. They must give replies to a number of questions. First, will there or will there not be an agreement on medium range-missiles and operational-tactical missiles? Second, will there be progress on the subject of strategic attack weapons and in strengthening the agreement on antimissile defense? And third and last, will there be a new summit meeting in the near future? I think we are now close to an agreement. I am thinking of the liquidation of medium-range missiles and of operational-tactical missiles.

However, there are also obstacles on the path to this agreement. This is not only the well-known question of the 72 U.S. nuclear warheads on the West German Pershing-1A missiles but it is also a question of verification. In this area also the U.S. Government has created some problems. If it is possible to overcome these problems there will be an agreement. We must, however, also take account of the variation that this week will not provide the answers to all questions.

What then? Does this mean that we will go backwards? I think that no one can now wipe out the distance that we have managed to cover already. In any event, new elements have been introduced into Soviet-U.S. relations. Any further development of these relations will be seen as taking place from September 1987 and not from any other time. So that regardless of how this week will go, whether it will be of a decisive character, the positive side of peace policy, the positive side of progress forward in the direction of achieving a significant turning point in the limitation and liquidation of arms, already exists. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA on Krasnoyarsk Visit

PM141139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 87 Morning Edition pp 1, 3

["Political Observer's Notes" by Stanislav Kondrashov: "Openness Will Pay Its Way"]

[Text] Last week three U.S. congressmen visited a secret construction site in Siberia that the Pentagon has kept droning on about to the Americans. On returning to Washington, they held a press conference and sent a preliminary report to the House speaker. They showed a video film and photographs at the press conference. Here, alas, they noted the poor quality of the construction work. Being Americans, the congressmen are evidently unfamiliar with our concepts of protracted and incomplete construction. But one of them, Thomas Downey, a Democrat from New York, found his own quite expressive formula for the state of affairs at the construction site: "If you knew nothing about it beforehand, it would be impossible to work out whether they were building it or destroying it."

Well, it is deplorable to hear this from a foreigner, from an American, even in the era of glasnost. Deplorable, but we must read this ourselves and report it to the reader so that he knows how they see us. But this was not the main impression from the three legislators' four-hour visit to the secret construction site. The main thing they expressed as follows in their report: "We witnessed manifestations of openness that only be called impressive."

Here it is time to specify that the American group was for the first time allowed access to the construction site of the Krasnoyarsk radar station, and to explain what it is.

For at least 3 years this radar station has figured in official U.S. documents as the main proof that the Soviet Union is violating the ABM Treaty. The treaty bans the ABM defense of the national territory of the two sides that signed it—the United States and the USSR. The Krasnoyarsk radar station, our American accusers claim, is being constructed as part of such a banned system.

How many verbal swords have been crossed at countless U.S.-Soviet jousts over this Siberian construction site, long ago picked up by U.S. reconnaissance satellites. Our representatives—diplomats, generals, scientists—said that no, the Krasnoyarsk radar station is being created exclusively as a station for tracking objects in space. The Americans who support SDI, headed by President Reagan, continued to paint a picture of the terrible Russian devil who would like to thwart attempts to create a U.S. space defense and meanwhile create his own. It seemed there would be no end to the dispute. But then . . . Could they suppose in Washington that glasnost would extend to the Krasnoyarsk radar station and that three congressmen would suddenly see with their own eyes one fine September day that the devil is not as terrible as he is painted?

To lend substance to our words, here are extracts from the report to the speaker:

"The House of Representatives has passed a law demanding the strict observance of the existing ABM Treaty and has approved a new bilateral ceiling of 1 kiloton for the yield of nuclear explosions. During our trip we saw impressive confirmation of the fact that Americans can follow the observance of these limitations by the Soviet Union and also witnessed the other side's unprecedented cooperation in facilitating this monitoring . . . We were told that on

direct orders 'at the highest level' nine Americans were given the opportunity to visit it (the Krasnoyarsk radar station—S.K.) and to spend nearly 4 hours there. In this time, over 1,000 photographs were taken, two videotapes were filmed, and one tape was recorded and we made notes and drawings without any restrictions . . . There were no restrictions on the external examination of the radar station. The helicopter flew round the entire area slowly, giving us adequate opportunities to take photographs. When we landed we were given unrestricted right to view any outside objects that interested us . . . The internal inspection was perhaps somewhat restricted . . . We received full and frank answers to most of our questions . . ."

Their conclusions: "On the basis of what we saw with our own eyes, we believe that the likelihood that the Krasnoyarsk station is being used as an ABM radar station is extremely slight. The lack of defense, of independent energy supply sources, and the unsuitable frequency—all this is evidence against its being used for these purposes . . . Irrespective of whether or not the station is intended for early warning or observing objects in space, it is absolutely obviously not developed. So we believe that at this moment it does not violate the ABM Treaty. But because of the remaining unclear points, we were unable to make this judgment if its construction were completed."

Let's sum up the results for ourselves: First, Congressmen Thomas Downey, Bob Carr, and Jim Moody were impressed by the degree of openness displayed by the Soviet side; second, they recorded that "at present" there are no violations of the ABM Treaty by the Soviet side; third, they retained some "unclear points" regarding the future radar station; and fourth, they were convinced that the Americans can fully count on the Soviet side's "unprecedented cooperation" in eliminating these "unclear points."

And these are not just their impressions and conclusions. To all appearances the brief visit to the construction site in the Krasnoyarsk region has generated a powerful response in the U.S. capital, especially in that elevated part of it known as the Capitol. It should be added that this visit was the unplanned culminating point of the U.S. group's trip to the USSR. The initial and main purpose was to take part in the Soviet-U.S. experiment on Kazakhstan territory during which explosions of 10 and 20 tons of explosive mimicked small-yield nuclear explosions and the possibility of their detection by special U.S. apparatus. Observing these experiments, the congressmen were convinced that it is in actual fact possible "to detect nuclear explosions with a yield of 1 kiloton in the region of the Soviet nuclear testing range and to check the observance of the ceiling at this testing range."

In other words, it was confirmed on Kazakh soil that the U.S. Congress House of Representatives' proposal on restricting the yield of nuclear explosions to a ceiling of 1 kiloton is perfectly verifiable. Moscow, incidentally, is prepared to accept this proposal as a useful step on the path to a total ban on nuclear tests. The intransigent Reagan administration is raising objections to its congressmen. It also rushed to dispute the conclusions made by the congressmen after inspecting the Krasnoyarsk radar station. An official spokesman for the White House stated that the radar station is "still" regarded as "a violation of the ABM Treaty." On what grounds? The old grounds are no longer appropriate. They did not find the time to cite new grounds.

Of course, it would be unrealistic to expect the instantaneous surrender of positions. The fruit of our drastically increased openness in foreign policy and military-political matters will not ripen immediately. But they are ripening—in the climate which was recently revealed to the world in both Kazakhstan and Siberia. This climate will surreptitiously influence (and already is influencing) the Washington climate, inspiring sensible people there and prompting them to respond with trust to the obvious acts of trust multiplying on the Soviet side.

Press Reports Karaganda Experiments

'Opportune Earthquake'

PM111357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by special correspondent S. Dardykin: "Opportune Earthquake"]

[Text] Karkaralinsk-Karaganda—With just minutes remaining before the third and final explosion planned as part of the joint experimental program was due, the seismographs at the monitoring and measuring station at Karkaralinsk unexpectedly started up. What was it? Gremlins? Out of the question—all the station's seismic instruments showed the same picture. Had the charges gone off early? Also impossible—the experiment's schedule was timed to the split second: There was still another minute left before the explosion plus the several dozen seconds its seismic wave takes to travel the 245 km to Karkaralinsk. We guessed the reason when the amplitude of oscillations on the seismogram suddenly registered at least one order of magnitude higher. We all looked at our watches: It was the expected wave. And what preceded it was the echo of a distant earthquake violating the integrity and regulation of the experiment. The seismographs had recorded the explosion against the background of earlier earth tremors.

"Rare good fortune," was the first reaction of F.S. Treguba, leading scientific staffer at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Earth Physics. "A fantastic coincidence," was the comment made by Professor J. Berger (United States), still not completely believing such an occurrence was possible. "The probability of such a coincidence is minimal," Professor M.B. Gokhberg, deputy director of the Institute of Earth Physics, commented later.

The good fortune was indeed fantastic. The unplanned intervention by the forces of nature only underlined the success of all the preceding research and the result of the

completed experiment. As has already been noted, it was designed to prove that modern seismic methods could infallibly detect distant underground explosions even when they were of low yield and thereby reliably verify the observance of accords banning nuclear tests. And, incidentally, demonstrated another thing, namely, that they could distinguish underground explosions from natural seismic phenomena. After all, the opponents of a ban on nuclear weapons tests have thus far justified their stance precisely on the grounds that were no reliable monitoring methods. And here they adduced earthquakes. The seismograms produced in Karkaralinsk that day serve as the most weighty and rigorously scientific counterargument to the skeptics.

"This is an extremely important issue in the United States," said T. Downey, chief of a delegation of American congressmen that observed the course of the experiment. "Our politicians are very concerned as to whether it is possible to distinguish nuclear explosions from ordinary explosions and nuclear explosions from earthquakes and to assess the intensity of low-yield explosions. The work carried out here also shows the Soviet Union's readiness to help resolve this problem."

It is rare that a scientific experiment has such a direct bearing on world politics as that successfully completed by Soviet and American scientists in Kazakhstan. This is what Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has to say on this score:

"It is particularly necessary to carry through the work so that governments, the military, and scientists can have a clear idea of what can be monitored and how it can be done. Today the acuteness of the question of halting nuclear tests has not yet disappeared. The progress of the talks in Geneva on this question cannot yet cause satisfaction. But the fact is that they are being held, and that is the result of the public's activity and to some extent depends on the holding of the experiment. We know that the U.S. Congress is discussing the possibility of limiting tests of at least 1 kilotonne. The Soviet Union is ready, if the United States takes this decision, to limit its own tests immediately. Finally, a considerable proportion of the world public and members of the U.S. Congress favor ending tests. The results of the experiments held here are playing a large role in this. They show that if a treaty is concluded its verification is quite feasible."

Congressmen Comment

PM141001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 87 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent A. Pokrovskiy report: "Explosions Get Their Papers. Another Stage in Soviet-U.S. Experiment Completed"]

[Text] Karkaralinsk—The papers relating to the site of the explosion point were very real—they carried official signatures and a seal. Here 25 boreholes were drilled and each was loaded with approximately 405 kg of explosive, its precise total weight 10,145 kg.

Merely one hundredth of a kiloton in total, I could not help thinking, of the kiloton the U.S. House of Representatives wants to make the threshold for conducting underground nuclear explosions. But I soon had to change my opinion—the underground tremor for a second made me and my colleagues from Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Britain, and Japan totter. But we were not able to check that evening to see how the apparatus manufactured by U.S. and Soviet specialists reacted to the blast. Our trip to Karkaralinsk, where it is installed, was to be the next day.

Everything was ready there for our visit. Prof Jonathan Berger (United States) did not waste words on explanations:

"We received splendid data. A particularly strong signal was received from the first explosion (the day before another explosion has been carried out, which journalists were not able to attend). We are all simply delighted. There are bound to be interesting results for those who are involved in monitoring [kontrol] nuclear explosions."

Congressmen Jim Moody said to journalists:

"Our aim is to get as much technical information here as possible. We will speak about all the data in Congress."

This is why this experiment was prepared so thoroughly.

"We embarked on it a year ago," Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences N. Yukhnin, staffer of the Earth Physics Institute, said. "First the U.S. 'Phase-1' mobile apparatus was tested. Then the U.S. 'Phase-2' permanent stations were equipped with Soviet instruments (by the way, the USSR Academy of Sciences has now acquired this equipment). You will be able to see with your own eyes how they operate—in a few minutes there will be another explosion at the spot where you were yesterday."

We watched the instruments tensely—and here is the specialists' first commentary:

"Once again there was a distinct signal, and also a stroke of luck—not long before the explosion a distant earthquake was registered. Very convenient for comparison."

Congressman Thomas Downey closely examined both seismograms—from Soviet and U.S. instruments.

"Can I take copies of them now?" he asked the specialists. "I would like to show them during the debate in the House of Representatives."

Of course, permission was granted and, taking this opportunity, I asked Downey whether this trip had given him fresh arguments for his position regarding the lowering of the threshold for nuclear tests or even a complete ban on them.

"The Soviet Union," Downey replied, "has shown its goodwill by the fact that it invited us here and by the fact that U.S. politicians witnessed calibrated explosions. I

am sure that it is easy to detect and register even small explosions. I would like to add that this is the third time that I have come to the Soviet Union and I am increasingly getting to know your people. I have friends here—Academicians Velikhov and Arbatov. I have noticed on the whole that the more we get to know Soviet people, the less suspiciously we regard them and your entire country. I want to add that Mikhail Gorbachev is now extremely popular in our country and people in our country listen to his opinion a great deal."

I asked another question: "Are you visiting a Soviet test range for the first time? What are your feelings?"

"I feel something unreal here. You do not know me, nor I you. But I do not want to see Soviet people's children die. And you, I hope, do not want to see U.S. children die. And we agree on this. I have been to a U.S. nuclear test range in Nevada, but only to protest against nuclear weapons testing."

Then, Academician Ye. Velikhov summed up the first results of the tests in a short interview. He said that once again it has been reliably established that explosions of the sort conducted on these occasions are clearly recorded by seismic apparatus. We have found out more about the quality of the signals. All the data received here will be presented for discussion by the world public.

That is how the latest stage of the experiment ended. Specialists say that approximately 2 months are required for the final processing of the results. But they are already thinking about the future. Thomas Cochran, leader of the program to protect U.S. natural resources, said:

"Soviet scientists organized and prepared everything splendidly here. It would be nice for us to be able to prepare in the same way for the continuation of the experiment in Nevada."

Pyadyshev Meets Press 15 Sep

Reports Shultz-Shevardnadze

LD151246 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is opening talks in Washington today on a wide range of security issues, international problems and prospects for the Soviet-American bilateral relationship, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's information directorate, told newsmen at a briefing today.

In about an hour, at 16.00 Moscow time or 8.00 Washington time, Shevardnadze begins his first meeting with George Shultz in the secretary of state's office.

Before lunch the Soviet foreign minister will arrive in the White House for a meeting with President Reagan. An agreement setting up nuclear risk reduction centers is expected to be signed.

Talks will be held and then a working luncheon will be given on behalf of the U.S. President.

After lunch the first full-scale meeting of the delegations is planned at the State Department. In the evening there will be another meeting with Shultz.

Denies New Arms Demand

LD151323 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—They in Washington allege that Moscow has advanced a completely new demand within the framework of the talks on medium- and shorter-range missiles, literally at the last moment before the meeting of Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers. The demand concerns 400 "Pershing-1A" missiles in the USA that must be eliminated, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists. However, the Soviet side has stated before that this demand contains nothing new in it.

The problem is that as regards U.S. territory shorter-range missiles that are manufactured and stored there can become the subject of discussion under the Soviet proposals on the talks on shorter-range missiles. Judging by reports of the foreign press, the shorter-range missiles stored on U.S. territory are of the Pershing-1A type. This is an extract from the April 23 briefing at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry recorded in shorthand. So, Boris Pyadyshev said, they in Washington should not pretend to be surprised when the Soviet side reminds that in accordance with the future agreement the 400 Pershing-1A's on U.S. territory, out of 700 missiles of the same type manufactured there, must also be eliminated.

The second bluff of the American representatives in the past few days is their claim that it was new for them that the nuclear warheads on medium- and shorter-range missiles should be eliminated under the future agreement. Here as well, the American position is found wanting, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The talks concern the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as a class of armaments, which includes launchers, the missiles themselves and their warheads. It is obvious that all three elements of the system must come under consideration.

Reports Aircraft 'Incident'

LD151215 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—An incident took place on September 13 over the Barents Sea, involving an Orion reconnaissance plane of the Norwegian Navy and a Soviet interceptor aircraft, as a result of which the latter has suffered insignificant damage, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's information directorate, told Soviet and foreign correspondents at a briefing today.

As follows from Norwegian press reports, the Orion has safely landed at a Norwegian Air Base. None of the crew members has suffered any injury.

The incident is being investigated on the Soviet side by a specially formed commission. The probe will take some time. The commission's conclusions will be announced additionally.

Advisors 'Missing' in Libya

LD151220 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—There are reports that two Soviet military specialists are missing in the southern zone of Libyan territory, said Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. He was speaking at a briefing in Moscow.

The specialists were staying in that country on an official mission with the aim of assisting with the mantenance of military hardware and equipment. Necessary measures are being taken to find out what happened to the Soviet servicemen.

Eyes Chad-Libya Cease-fire

LD151330 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—The decision to cease hostilities between Chad and Libya was received with satisfaction in Moscow, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information directorate, told a briefing today.

This is a constructive initiative and in the right direction, he said. It is meant to dampen the pitch of the conflict, clear the way to defusing the crisis situation in the region.

The mediatory efforts by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and its chairman Kenneth Kaunda are assessed positively in the Soviet Union where it is considered that the Chadian-Libyan disagreements can be settled within the framework of Africa with the active use of the mechanism created to this end by the OAU, without any outside interference.

The main thing now is not to put spokes in the wheel of the shaped tendency towards diverting the conflict into a political channel. All who have relation to the Chadian affairs should display maximum restraint and prudence, to work for the military confrontation to give way to dialogue once and for all.

Discusses NATO, Gulf

LD151250 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—"It is becoming increasingly clear that the main source of tension in the Persian Gulf is the build-up of the naval presence of the USA and its NATO partners." Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information directorate of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, said at today's briefing.

Damage is caused not only to common sense and the norms of international law, he stressed. Also breached is the NATO charter which prohibits the countries of the North Atlantic bloc to extend military activity beyond the European Continent.

The aim of the USA is not to ensure the passage of oil tankers, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said, but to produce an impression on the states of the Middle and Near East with the mailed fist, to blackmail them and take the developments in this region into its hand.

The anti-Iranian orientation of these actions is clear, Boris Pyadyshev said. They are also aimed against Iraq which is pursuing an antiimperialist policy.

The concentration of the U.S. and NATO forces in the Persian Gulf runs counter to the U.N. efforts aimed at normalising the situation in the region. In fact, Washington's actions are violating Resolution 598, which it helped to draft. A question arises concerning the responsibility of the USA before the world community. The peacemaking mission of U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar and his efforts aimed at implementing the unanimously adopted resolution of the Security Council are seriously hampered.

The Soviet Union, the Soviet spokesman stressed, resolutely advocates the implementation of Resolution 598, which lays a real politicial foundation for settling the conflict. Its potential is far from being exhausted. There is an urgent need sharply to curtail and then reduce to nought the military presence of the USA and NATO in the Persian Gulf. Normalisation in the region is impossible without this, Boris Pyadyshev said.

Lambasts U.S. on Nicaragua

LD151334 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a briefing today that the Soviet Union did not understand or, to be more exact, emphatically opposed the policy pursued by the United States Administration with regard to the program of a peaceful settlement in Central America coordinated and adopted by the presidents of five countries of the region.

The five Central American countries whose interests are directly affected by the development of the situation in the region are working out a constructive settlement platform in the process of long and wide-ranging discussions. The platform does not meet with support and understanding on the part of the American Administration.

Moreover, the Nicaraguan Government is taking concrete steps in accordance with the platform put forward by other Central American countries and adopted certain measures for expanding a dialogue inside the country, while the U.S. Administration insists that U.S. Congress approve 270-million-dollar allocations for assistance to Nicaraguan contras.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR emphasized that it was impossible to understand from the point of view of commonsense that the government of a great power could officially proclaim as its goal the destruction of another lawful government. The U.S. policy with regard to Nicaragua is a faulty policy. The present-day reality demands that it should be changed.

Views Hungary-Israel Contract

LD151416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep (TASS) — In answer to a question from a KUNA correspondent, Boris Pyadyshev, deputy head of the USSR Foreign Ministry information department, stressed that the agreements signed in Bern on Monday between representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic and Israel do not constitute a departure from the agreed line of the socialist countries.

All that is involved is the opening of a bureau for protection of the interests of one or the other side, and this, of course, by no means signifies that the question of establishing diplomatic relations between Hungary and Israel was touched upon at the negotiations. Furthermore, from the point of view of international law, the aforementioned agreements cannot legitimately be regarded as a sign of any consular relations being established between the countries in question.

'International Observers Roundtable'
LD132044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Sep 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program conducted by Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio commentator on international politics, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of ZA RUBEZHOM weekly, and KOMMUNIST International Observer Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov]

[Text] [Andrianov] Hello, comrades. Taking part today in our meeting at the roundtable are: Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of *Za Rubezhom* weekly; and *Kommunist* International Observer Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov. Well, Vadim Nikolayevich, will you begin?

[Nekrasov] In contrast to the procedure usually adopted at our meetings, today I would like to start off by dwelling not on last week's events but on those coming up in the next few days.

The day after tomorrow, Tuesday, the 42d session of the UN General Assembly begins its work in New York. In the 4 decades of its existence, the United Nations, with all its bodies and specialized institutions, has become an irreplaceable tool for coordinating the actions of states on the most important problems of the world's development; and, first and foremost, naturally, as required by the UN Charter, for maintaining international peace. The forthcoming session is not going to be an exception to the general rule either: To date, the international organization's member states have already forwarded some 150 various items. Among them, our country considers giving a practical boost to accelerating the establishment of an all-embracing international security system of particularly topical significance. But, be that as it may, the work of the General Assembly's session is a matter for the future; only its formal and official opening will take place in the coming week.

The main event of the coming week is the 3-day meeting in New York between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which will also begin on 15 September. There is no need to talk at length about the significance attached throughout the world to this meeting. Numerous media observers from throughout the world ask the question: Will this meeting be successful or not? Or rather, will it lead to a treaty on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles and operational-tactical ones by Moscow and Washington in the very near future? Or, will another summit between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan take place in the near future?

Well, today the prospects for a positive outcome of the talks between Comrade Shevardnadze and George Shultz seem to be tipping the scales. In any case, that's the opinion of the clear majority of observers throughout the world. Nevertheless, there also remains an extremely striking element of uncertainty. The point is that neither U.S. foreign policy nor the statements by the United States' political leaders these last few days give grounds for being confident in the fact that the U.S. side is ready to remove the obstacles that remain on its side to a quick attainment of an accord.

[Andrianov] Well, evidently this uncertainty is fueled to a significant extent by the pressure the ultraright-wingers are striving to exert on the White House to prevent the attainment of an accord. More and more information is coming in about this pressure, as the possibility of an accord is more clearly visible. One can say that, though they may not want to undermine the accord totally, at least they'd like to emasculate its content.

[Nekrasov] Well, a twofold aim is evident here. On the one hand, as you have rightly noted, there is the urge to emasculate a possible accord and to try to make it, if not altogether unacceptable to the Soviet Union, then at least more advantageous to the United States. On the other hand, we have the exploitation of the present situation in the interests of the right-wing forces in the presidential election campaign, which is already beginning.

Well, how is it being presented? Reagan, they say, began his Presidency 7 years ago with a conservative revolution, as they call it in U.S. politics, including foreign politics. The essence of this revolution lies in intensifying the struggle against socialism, against what has been called the empire of evil. Now an agreement on disarmament with Moscow ostensibly undermines the basis for this conservative policy and plays into the hands of every kind of spineless liberal.

As Reagan's latest public speeches show, the present Washington leaders are not imbued with an awareness of looking at the world situation in a new way and assessing it in light of nuclear and space realities. No, they view the possibility of reaching an agreement on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical ones as an isolated step, as being of some advantage to the United States, in their opinion, but not at all as a substantial element in reviewing their overall approach to world affairs. What dominates this overall approach, as before, is the reckoning on United State's technological superiority, which will enable it to win the arms race against the Soviet Union and, as they put it, drive socialism into a corner.

However, for all that, as official statements made in the last few days in Washington show, an agreement on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles remains a top priority task in U.S. politics. Commitments are being made publicly, of course, considering the fact that a rejection of them would not go without damage to the prestige of the Republican Party's leadership. So, I would say the world public's positive expectations do have foundations.

[Andrianov] I think one can say that in some way the results of the recent trip by the leader of the socialist German state, Erich Honecker, to the FRG could be

viewed as a good omen for the overall positive tone in international relations in general, and on the European Continent in particular.

[Volskiy] Well, all the experience of postwar development on the soil of Europe convincingly demonstrates the important significance of both the politics of the two German states and their mutual relations for the cause of maintaining peace here and the development of healthy, goodneighborly cooperation. But the revanchist circles there to this day in the FRG and the influence they are capable of exerting on Bonn's policy is a subject for concern for the neighboring European states—and not just the socialist ones, but also the Western ones.

And so, the first visit in history, I emphasize, the first official visit by a leader of the sovereign state of the GDR to West Germany could not fail to become a pan-European event, and the fact that the confirmation of the commitment announced earlier that never again should war start from German soil was at the center of attention of the participants in the talks held during the visit and could be said to have become the leitmotiv of the whole visit, all this is evidence of the fact that the situation in Western Europe is developing extremely positively.

I will recall that in its day the socialist German state was the first to make the statement that war must not start from German soil. On the Rhine at the time they were in no great hurry to associate themselves with this statement. But, evidently taking into account the new increase in peace-loving demands from the country's broad public circles, they considered it to be a good thing to announce the same. Now the communique on Honecker's visit points out specifically that the GDR and the FRG must undertake particular efforts for the welfare of peaceful coexistence in Europe. The exchange of opinions on issues of foreign politics that took place during the visit, one must suppose, will continue to exert a positive influence in the future on the climate of international relations on our continent.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, considering the various kinds of statements on the supposedly unsolved German question made in Bonn, as well as the sorties by West German revanchist circles the world has witnessed in recent years, can one say that the visit by Comrade Honecker has clarified these issues as they required it?

[Nekrasov] I think one can without a doubt. Even a right-wing figure on the FRG political scene, such as Franz Josef Strauss, said at the time: We must understand that we cannot change the fact of the existence of the GDR. Thus, the dreams of the revanchist groups and their patrons in ruling circles about some sort of annexation of the GDR to the Federal Republic and the introduction of capitalist customs there have been given up for lost, as they say.

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, you have said that in our program we should pay more attention to the events of the forthcoming week than the past week, and I think that next week as well the hottest point will still be the Persian Gulf zone, although events there are ambiguous.

Well, one side of the situation is the continuing buildup of navy forces in the Gulf by the United States and its NATO allies. Here, the following fact draws attention to itself: NATO headquarters has announced the coordination of their navy forces' operations in the Gulf zone. One must suppose, of course, that in effect this coordination took place earlier as well. But it seems to me, not without reflection, that it is already being put on some sort of official footing. At the same time, it turns out that NATO's sphere of action is spreading from the North Atlantic zone, from Europe, to the Middle East, to the Persian Gulf, something which, by the way, United States has been aiming for for a long time, and which the Western Europeans have treated fairly coolly and carefully.

Now this old Washington idea is beginning to be implemented. On top of the fact that this violates the established, if one may put it that way, world order there, it is also very dangerous. Why, all those potentially explosive, one can say, complications that may arise now at any minute in the zone of the Persian Gulf, down to any accidental outbursts, as a result of NATO's interference are fraught with a wider threat, not just a regional one. In fact, if the machinery of the Atlantic bloc is engaged, it is difficult to foresee the consequences here. That is one side of the situation in this zone. It clearly shows that the Iran-Iraq war, which has already lasted 7 years, has now taken a most hazardous turn: imperialist interference in this area.

[Andrianov] At the same time, it is a matter of armed interference. This is why, perhaps, at present efforts have been so actively resumed to put a stop to the Iran-Iraq war, which has become a pretext for this interference.

[Volskiy] Well, that is precisely the other side of the situation in the Gulf zone on which I wish to dwell. You know, comrades, that there is a Security Council resolution of 20 June. It demands, and I stress it demands, that the Iran-Iraq war should stop.

Now, in line with the Security Council mandate, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar is carrying out a peace mission in Iran and Iraq. Generally, he is optimistically inclined. But let us not make predictions as to whether his trip will be successful, although the actual fact that the arrival of the UN secretary general has been welcomed in both countries, and that a cease-fire has been promised for the whole period of his visit, is in itself quite symptomatic. What is more, it is not only Iraq, which is generally ready to end the war, as its leaders have said many a time, if Iran also follows the same line, but also Iran, which has been till recently refusing to enter peace negotiations, that has also shown a positive attitude to the trip of the UN secretary general.

Despite all the calamities the war has brought to these two countries, neither of them has practically any chance, as it seems, to win it in the foreseeable future.

Iran has an advantage in manpower, while Iraq has a superiority in military equipment, above all in aircraft. One thing, as it were, neutralizes the other.

But even if we imagine that one of the sides manages to attain serious military successes, these successes would hardly entail the same kind of political successes. In the Gulf zone, the situation is too complex. The most diverse political, religious, and ultimately psychological factors are having an effect there: It is not possible, because of them, to resolve the problems militarily. Such attempts only lead to the expansion of the zone of the conflict, to new countries getting involved in it, and the conflict spreading to new areas.

It seems that even now this is important in a wider sense for the Iran-Iraq war graphically shows two general conclusions: first, the fact that war stops being a practical method for resolving arguments, not only on a global but also on a regional scale; and second, the exacerbation of regional conflicts inevitably leads to imperialist forces getting involved.

[Andrianov] We can also see it, incidentally, in Chad today. The United States is clearly aspiring to take advantage of the fact that the old territorial dispute between Chad and Libya has exacerbated over the oasis of the Aozou Strip and its adjacent desert territories.

[Volskiy] Well, of course, Habre's regime is being supported not only by Washington but also perhaps above all, up until now at any rate, by France. But I would like to note this: The French foreign minister said the other day that France has disagreements with the United States on the Chad question. True, it is possible that France exaggerates somewhat its disagreements with the United States in order not to appear in the eyes of the Africans in its former colonies, with which it maintains close relations, merely as a silent executor of U.S. plans aimed, above all, against Libya. Still, admittedly, if all these disagreements do exist, they are of secondary importance. The main thing, however, is that here, too, the regional conflict is threatening to degenerate into a dangerous international problem because of the interference of the West and, above all, of the United States.

[Andrianov] It is precisely all this, Dmitriy Antonovich, that confirms how urgent it is to settle such conflicts. A new and genuinely constructive approach is now, of course, needed both from those who are directly involved in them and from the international community.

[Volskiy] Well, I would say, Boris Vasilyevich, that even from the United States' point of view, surely, military methods and armed interference in regional conflicts—as we can see from events themselves—promise them nothing but an impasse and additional complications even where their position seems to be firm. In this regard, I think it is worthwhile dwelling more substantially on the situation in the Philippines where the situation has sharply deteriorated recently.

[Andrianov] All this is true, Dmitriy Antonovich. Of course, it is natural that among all the events that took place this week, the government crisis in the Philippines has also attracted the attention of the public abroad. Formally, it was caused by the resignation of all the members of President Corazon Aquino's cabinet. But this is nothing more than the visible side of the problem. It does not reflect all the hidden and compelling motives that have forced the ministers of the Philippines, as a body, to tender their resignation to the head of state. In this regard, I would like to note that Western news agencies have been lavish, to put it mildly, in offering arbitrary improvizations in this area. I suppose, therefore, it will not be amiss to recall what was said by Philippine presidential press secretary Teodoro Benigno. He stated that the cabinet members had tendered their resignation so that Corazon Aquino could reorganize her government.

This explanation does not, of course, by any means exhaustively reflect the essence of the problem either. Particularly if we consider it is the first time in the past 19 months since Corazon Aquino came to power that a government crisis has occurred in the Philippines.

[Volskiy] Judging by reports now coming in from Western news agencies in Manila, strong pressure is being exerted on Corazon Aquino by very influential circles, which include the military leadership and the parliament of the Philippines and quite simply, the prominent bourgeoisie, land-owners, and the Catholic Church. They have demanded that a number of politicians—those who have spoken out above all against enhancing the role of the military in determining the administration's political line and who have advocated a search for peaceful ways to settle those very complex problems the Philippines are now faced with—should be removed from the government.

Last Tuesday, for example, Philippines Vice President Salvador Laurel met with members of the Southern Command of the Armed Forces in the headquarters on the island of Mindanao. During this meeting, the generals openly accused the Philippines Administration of being unable to manage the country and insisted on a reorganization of the government and demanded that paramount attention should be paid to the needs of the military, as they put it. At the same time, judging by what one of the generals said—he made insulting remarks about the president, one would be hard pressed to find another word to describe his remarks—the the military's demands are assuming the character of an ultimatum. According to *Reuter*, representatives of the military command on Sibuyan Island are threatening to make a move against the central government if the Corazon Aquino administration does not make concessions to these military reactionary circles.

[Andrianov] A most explosive situation has arisen now in the Philippines, there is no doubt about that. Some western observers are inclined to think that the current events in that country could turn into a prelude for the military to return to the political stage. All this, of course, belongs to the sphere of prophesies that are, in

my view, intended to have a psychological effect upon Corazon Aquino's administration and compel here to be more compliant and ready to make concessions. And the question arises here: Make concessions to whom, and for what? Just to the Philippine military? Here, perhaps, one has to look at a whole series of circumstances, one of which is the revolt by military extremists 2 weeks ago that failed. This is considered to be the main cause of the present government crisis in the Philippines. Yet this is not the first, but the fifth attempt to carry out a military putsch since Corazon Aquino came to power. And none of the previous attempts led to a government crisis. So there is good reason for taking a close look at what sort of people the rebels, or rather, their ringleaders, are.

It emerged that all the officers involved in the last putsch were members of a reactionary military organization calling itself the Reform of the Armed Forces Movement: a very vague and indeterminate name, as you can see for yourselves. Now, in his recently published book *"Waltz With the Dictator"*, American journalist Raymond Bonner points out that this organization is nothing other than the creation of the U.S. CIA and that its activities are financed through secret channels by Washington.

[Nekrasov] Well now, Boris Vasilyevich, I think you are too cautious in your assessment of the CIA's role in the events in Manila, because the Philippines press has also written about this espionage and sabotage department of Washignton recently stepping up its interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines. It has come to light from agency reports, for instance, that the *Philippine Daily Inquirer* newspaper has pointed out that the United States has an interest in destabilizing the situation in the Philippines and weakening President Corazon Aquino's position, in light of the forthcoming talks with Manila on the fate of the U.S. military bases. May I remind you that according to the current accords, the period of existence of these bases, the lease period, expires in 1991.

Florencio Abad, deputy of the House of Representatives of the Philippines Congress, commented in more or less the same spirit the other day: He stated that there is a definite link between the attempted coup on 28 August and the movement to eliminate the U.S. military bases spreading in the Philippines. The growth of such attitudes, the Philippines congressman said, disturbs outside forces that have an interest in maintaining the United States' military presence on the Philippines archipelago. Another member of the Philippines Congress, (Gradusi), declared that the U.S. Administration has evidently palced its stake on the Philippines Army in an attempt to extinguish the country's growing movement to eliminate the U.S. military presence.

Specific facts have been established, too, that point to U.S. involvement in the recent putsch. It is known, for instance, that Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the ringleader of the rebels, escaped in a Puma helicoter after the revolt failed in the capital; the only machines of this type in the Philippines are at the disposal of the command of the two U.S. military bases, Clark Field and Subic Bay. It has also been ascertained that the rebels obtained weapons from U.S. military installations situated on the Philippines archipelago.

[Andrianov] It is perhaps worth drawing attention, too, to the consistency with which the United States created in the Philippines the appropriate social atmosphere for a military coup. Six or 8 weeks ago various transatlantic officials had already started a widespread campaign of attacks on the Corazon Aquino government. At the time, for instance, William Schneider, former U.S. under secretary of state, openly advocated that early presidential elections should be held in the Philippines. And, as if in confirmation of such a call, the *Manila Times* reported that the U.S. intelligence services were preparing the ground for Corazon Aquino's replacement, without waiting for the expiration of her presidential mandate in 1992. The newspaper obtained this information, incidentally, from one of the local CIA agents who asked not to be named to avoid any personal trouble.

Last month, the multinational corporations, where the Americans chiefly set the tone, set off an increase in the prices of gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosine, and domestic gas in the Philippines, which automatically meant a sharp increase in the prices of all food products and consumer goods. As a result, a general strike flared up. The administration was compelled to take account of such a reaction on the part of the masses; it retreated and reduced the prices. But dissatisfaction with the government remained; the atmosphere of confidence in the government was poisoned and the cabinet's prestige fell.

Nevertheless, the attempted revolt failed, and not, I think, by chance. The fact is that the putschists came out with rabid anticommunist statements, threatening death to anyone who did not agree with them. And to judge by all events, the majority of Philippinos saw in this the danger of an openly fascist regime coming to power, which, if the revolt were victorious, would conduct a war against all progressive democratic forces in the country. One must assume this to be one of the reasons why the putschists failed to get support even among those circles of the population who are critical of Corazon Aquino's government; they evidently consider that one should always choose the lesser of two evils.

[Volskiy]And now the White House is asserting that it is well-disposed toward President Aquino and affirms that it is raedy to back her government by all possible means, and in a word, is certifying its love and friendship toward the present leadership in the Philippines, giving the most high-flown assurances. I think there may indeed be some small grain of truth here, for the following version suggests itself: Whether the United States would, at the present time, prefer not to overthrow the Aquino government but rather to exert pressure on her by means of those same military circles you were talking about, Boris Vasilyevich, by means of the threat, the constant threat of a military coup and the destabilization of the government.

[Nekrasov] Washington's official assurances of support for Aquino are, in the opinion of Filipinos, calculated to cover up another sort of activity, one that is most directly linked to whipping up tension in that country. For, as Philippines Justice Department Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez has stated, the CIA's activities in the Philippines are a secret everyone knows.

[Andrianov] It is apposite to recall now something said about a year and a half ago by *The Wall Street Journal* newspaper, the mouthpiece of financial and industrial circles in the United States. Soon after the overthrow of the Marcos dictatorship in the Philippines, this newspaper posed a symbolic question: Will Mrs Aquino enjoy such unlimited support as was given to Marcos, or will the halter by which they intend to hold her become tighter, the more stubbornly she behaves like the leader of an independent state and not like a dummy in a semicolonial country? Washington has evidently decided to shorten the halter, so to speak, having discovered that the Corazon Aquino government intends to proceed independently on the issue of the U.S. military bases. But it is a mistake for the transatlantic politicians to forget that the Philippines today is not what it was 20 or even 10 years ago. There is an evident upsurge of national pride there and of indignation at the humiliating military presence of the United States, with all the ensuing consequences.

With that, esteemed comrade radio listeners, we bring our roundtable meeting to an end. All those taking part, thank you for your attention. Goodbye and all the best to you.

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze Meets Shultz, Reagan

TASS Outlines Agenda

LD151426 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 15 TASS—Three-day high-level Soviet-American talks started here today. They opened with a meeting in the U.S. Department of State between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state.

From the Department of State the ministers will go to the White House where Shevardnadze will have a meeting with President Reagan. At a ceremony planned to be held there the USSR minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state will sign a Soviet-American agreement on setting up "nuclear risk reduction centers" and two protocols to it.

The signing of these documents means that another prompt communication channel directly connected with ensuring stability and mutual trust is being created between the USSR and the U.S.

Later on Shevardnadze will have a conversation with President Reagan that will be attended by other officials from both sides. After the conversation a luncheon will be given in the White House on behalf of Ronald Reagan.

The first plenary meeting will open in the U.S. Department of State today in the afternoon. From the Soviet side it will be attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR who accompanies him, Yuriy Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the United States, and other officials.

Signs Nuclear Protocols

LD151722 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 15 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz signed a Soviet-U.S. agreement on setting up "nuclear risk reduction centers" and two protocols to it here today, thereby bringing to conclusion the consultations and official talks, which had been decided upon in principle during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva in November 1985.

Addresses, Hears Reagan

LD151923 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 15 TASS—A Soviet-American agreement to establish nuclear risk reduction centres and two protocols to it were signed at a ceremony in the White House today by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States.

Eduard Shevardnadze and President Ronald Reagan of the United States exchanged speeches before the signing of the agreement.

"In Soviet-American relations in recent times, events like this one are not too frequent," said Eduard Shevardnadze. "However, 1987 turns out to be relatively fruitful. Last April, during the visit of Secretary of State Shultz to Moscow, we signed an agreement on peaceful cooperation in space. Today, we are signing an agreement on nuclear risk reduction centres.

"The signing by us today of this agreement marks a tangible step in the practical implementation of the understanding which Mikhail Gorbachev and you, Mr President, reached in Geneva. Nuclear war should never be fought, you said, both. Let us hope that the agreement that we are signing today will help to move further toward that historic goal.

"This is a sign which may be a prelude to more important agreements, in particular, agreements on the reduction of nuclear arsenals as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States agreed in Reykjavik."

"The most important thing is to do the utmost for this to happen to the gratification of our peoples and of the entire world community.

"The sooner it happens, the better. And then, having done good work for our time, we will be able to hope that time, too, will work for us. Today, we have acted to try to ease somewhat the pressing burden of fears, uncertainties, and anxieties of which people have become tired. I would like to use this opportunity to cordially thank all those who for two years worked with perseverance and dedication to prepare this agreement. I would like to pay tribute to the diplomats and experts, and to the members of the U.S. Senate, particularly to Senators Nunn and Warner, who worked with a great deal of energy and persistence to promote this idea.

"I would like to hope that this small gulp of hope is a prelude to the quenching of the global thirst for peace and security."

President Reagan said in his speech that "this agreement is another practical step in our efforts to reduce the risks of conflict that could otherwise result form accident, miscalculation, or misunderstanding."

"Nuclear risk reduction centres will play an important role in further lessening the chances of conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. They provide a means to transmit notifications required under existing confidence-building measures and could play a key role in exchanging the information necessary for effective verification of future arms control agreements."

"This agreement complements our ongoing and promising efforts in Geneva to achieve for the first time deep, equitable, and effectively verifiable reductions in Soviet and American nuclear arsenals."

Comments on Summit

LD151848 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Excerpt] The Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has met in Washington with the United States President Ronald Reagan. Earlier, the Soviet foreign minister had the first round of talks with Secretary of State George Shultz. A Soviet Foreign Ministry representative has said the Soviet-American talks have focused attention on a broad range of issues of international security and prospects for bilateral relations.

Eduard Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union and the United States were about to complete an agreement for medium- and shorter-range agreements.

As for prospects for a Soviet-American summit, everything will depend on these talks in Washington, he said. The negotiations will last 3 days.

Meanwhile, Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz have signed an agreement in Washington for setting up centers to scale down the nuclear danger. [passage omitted]

Delivers Gorbachev Message

LD160809 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 16 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the White House on Tuesday.

Eduard Shevardnadze delivered a personal message to the U.S. President from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conversation the Soviet side set out an evaluation of the state of Soviet-American relations, and views on ways towards normalizing and developing them and towards reaching accords in the key field of limitation and reduction of arms.

Eduard Shevardnadze also described the current processes of reorganization taking place in all aspects of societal life in the USSR, of democratisation and openness, and pointed out their wholesome effect on international politics from the view point of creating a climate of trust and cooperation.

The USSR's foreign-policy efforts, which have been embodied in the Soviet program for a nuclear-free world and in the Soviet Union's stand at the talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear and space arms, are aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war.

The first real step towards the goal would be made in the event of elimination of medium-and shorter-range missiles.

The attention of the United States President was drawn to the fact that the attainment of an accord in this direction would mark the beginning of headway along the way to real nuclear disarmament.

Eduard Shevardnadze reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness for accords on radical mutual cutbacks in strategic offensive arms with a simultaneous consolidation of the regime of the ABM Treaty and the taking of other measures to prevent an arms race in outer space.

The Soviet side set out the Soviet Union's stand in favour of solving these organically interconnected issues on the basis of a sober-minded comprehension of the realities of the nuclear age, taking into account the legitimate interests of each other, and the need for successively lowering military confrontation in the interests of removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Ronald Reagan made a brief survey of American-Soviet relations as they are seen from the U.S. side, repeating some of his previous polemic statements.

It was emphasized from the Soviet side that in relations between the two countries it is of importance to move on from verbal confrontation to cooperation.

The President agreed that time had come to tackle the main issues concerning cutbacks in nuclear arms. Hope was expressed that an impulse would be given from both sides to practical preparation of appropriate agreements.

Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Yuriy Dubinin, the ambassador of the USSR to the USA, and on the American side by Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and Frank Carlucci, assistant to the President for national security affairs.

Shultz Meets Press on Events

LD152136 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 16 TASS—A meeting was held in the White House on Tuesday between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Taking part in the meeting from the Soviet side were: Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, Yuriy Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the USA, from the American side—U.S. Vice-President George Bush, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, presidential national security assistant Frank Carlucci, U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and other officials.

Addressing a brief press conference held in the White House right after the closing of the meeting, George Shultz stressed that the general atmosphere of the discussions was frank [Moscow TASS International Service

in Russian at 2103 GMT on 15 Sep, in a report on the meeting, uses the Russian "otkrovennym" for "frank"], businesslike and constructive. We have touched, in some or other way, upon problems of interest for each of the sides, he said.

The U.S. secretary of state said that President Ronald Reagan had just received a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We are carefully examining it, he said. George Shultz pointed out that he was not going to disclose the contents of the message, but stressed that that was a good and interesting message and the U.S. side was glad to get it.

According to the U.S. secretary of state both sides share quite similar views on the issue of holding a new Soviet-American summit meeting. That meeting, he said, should involve some substantive results. And it is necessary to work intensely, to prepare for it carefully. That is what the U.S. side was doing, he observed. Yet the main emphasis at these discussions was laid not on a summit meeting. We did not discuss that subject separately and did not speak about dates or something of this kind. The discussions essentially cover problems of interest for both sides, he pointed out.

Commentary Eyes Shultz-Shevardnadze

Gerasimov on 'Expectations'

PM151505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 Sep 87 p 7

[Dispatch by observer Gennadiy Gerasimov under the rubric "World on Tuesday": "Great Expectations"]

[Text] Washington—Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze begins Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington this morning with a conversation with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and President R. Reagan.

White House official spokesman M. Fitzwater has said that "this meeting will provide the President with an opportunity to discuss progress at the arms control talks."

There are differing opinions on the extent of this progress. There are people who take an optimistic view of the chances of an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. P. Nitze, the President's special spokesman on arms control questions, and the leaders of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms held a kind of "briefing" for the NATO allies in Brussels 10 September. Nitze said that on the question of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles "all the basic problems have been solved." The "technical details" remain. At the same time, he accused the Soviet side of "creating artificial obstacles."

This kind of anticipatory determination of guilt puts us on our guard. It is not a matter of "artificial obstacles" but of honesty with regard to interpreting the "double global zero" formula. Zero must be equal to zero, not to any other figure, and our press has written a great deal about this. It is also a matter of the "technical details," particularly with regard to organizing proper monitoring to verify the sides' compliance with an agreement [organizatsiya dolzhnogo kontrolya za proverkoy soblyudeniya soglasheniya storonami]. "Details are a devil," the British say. But he can be exorcised if the sides have the political will to do so.

In the United States, meanwhile, there are many influential opponents of any agreement with the Soviet Union. One of them is U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. At the end of last week he was intending to go to Italy but postponed the trip because, as reported from Pentagon circles, he was "very wary" of an agreement on missiles.

This agreement strikes some people as dangerous not so much in itself as because of its possible impact on the subsequent course of events. It will be the first agreement on a real disarmament measure, when weapons will in actual fact be destroyed. Therefore, it could be that first difficult step to facilitate further bolder and more radical steps toward the goal of freeing mankind from the nuclear threat.

This is of no use at all to the military-industrial complex. Now the U.S. press is being filled with articles on the subject of the "danger" to the West of the very "double zero" being officially campaigned for. West Europe is depicted as almost defenseless before Soviet "superiority" in tactical nuclear and conventional arms. Almost every time that this argument, which is in itself far-fetched, is cited, no mention is made of the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries propose to the NATO countries a sharp reduction in these kinds of arms too.

The next few days will show whether Washington's official optimism was feigned or whether people there are really ready to begin the process of nuclear disarmament. This readiness is gainsaid by the anti-Soviet tone of recent official statements, the "linkage" of the missile problem with deliberately unacceptable demands with regard to our own internal affairs, the indications, which have already appeared, of the difficulties the signed agreement might encounter in the Senate with regard to ratification, and so forth. This readiness is indicated by the U.S. public mood in favor of an accord, by genuine national interests, and also, as the U.S. press frequently writes, by the understandable desire of Nancy Reagan and, perhaps, Reagan himself to occupy a memorable place in American history as a president who achieved something really important and generally useful.

The Soviet-U.S. talks will also touch on other important topics, so the local press writes, and this will probably be the last chance for the departing administration. Hence the public's great expectations.

Sovietologist Remarks

PM151334 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Sep 87 p 9

[Own correspondent Iona Andronov report on interview with Professor Jonathan Sanders under the rubric "The Main Topic": "How Will Ronald Reagan Go Down in History?"]

[Text] New York — The main topic in all the American press since last Sunday has been the Washington visit by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze, for meetings with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz. What is the attitude to this event here? Professor Jonathan Sanders of Columbia University's Soviet Studies Institute, an eminent Sovietologist, spoke about this at my request.

"I hope most of all," he said, "that Eduard Shevardnadze's Washington talks will clear the way for a meeting between Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. It is already clear that both sides are close to an agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Into the bargain, the drafting of a Soviet-American treaty on a chemical weapons ban is in progress. New agreements on cultural exchange are also being prepared. But at the same time the U.S. Government, as far as I know, is bringing pressure to bear on your authorities on human rights issues. Moreover our side has submitted for discussion the question of the withdrawal of Soviet military units from Afghanistan. And this, I believe, should take place, although this problem naturally prompts from your side a demand that we stop exerting influence on Nicaragua. However, what is most important today is to achieve an agreement on the elimination of the two missile systems. And if your minister and our secretary of state manage to lay the foundations for success at a decisive meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, then the prerequisite for fruitful USSR-U.S. agreements will at last arise."

[Andronov] Will not differences arise again about the means of verification of the mutual elimination of missiles?

[Sanders] This problem has basically been eliminated by the Soviet consent to military inspection. Our authorities have renounced their former objections, which, on the whole, were purely ideological in nature. Our leadership's former rhetoric about the so-called "evil empire" was, in my view, useless and harmful. In my opinion, Reagan's mistake has always been that he has never visited Soviet Russia. He should have taken advantage of the three protocol opportunities for trips to Moscow on your recent changes of leaders, and thereby not only shown respect for your people, but also become acquainted with them at first hand and gained at least an approximate understanding of the nature of Soviet society. It will now be a very good thing if General Secretary Gorbachev comes to America.

[Andronov]Is there unanimity on this score among the President's closest staffers?

[Sanders] As a witness to the summit meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik, I am now informed of the increased unanimity within the White House, where the President's main advisers have been replaced. Nonetheless, to this day there is in our leadership still a veiled resistance on the part of certain individuals to Soviet-American agreements.

Outside the White House influential forces also operate, which may perhaps for the time being be unwilling to attack the emerging missile agreement head-on, but which will probably try later to block its ratification by the U.S. Senate. I am prepared to bet you a bottle of Stolichnaya that Senator Jesse Helms, the standard-bearer of our conservatives, will try to torpedo in Congress any agreement with you. He would oppose it even if you made us a present of the whole of Siberia! But Reagan's most farsighted advisers will advise him to take advantage of an agreement with Moscow on missiles for the sake of a successful end to his Presidency. After all, Reagan's prestige was severely undermined by the investigation in Congress of the "Iran-contras" affair. The President is distressed about such an end to his rule. He is seriously concerned about how he will go down in history. Will he be remembered as a windbag who only talked about peace and did nothing concrete? Or will he be remembered for agreeing to the elimination of at least some proportion of lethal missiles?

[Andronov] The final choice will probably depend on other factors . . .

[Sanders] Of course. At present even those American politicians who are most conservative about the Soviet system, such as former U.S. representative to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, after visiting the Soviet Union, speak on their return of the innovations taking place in your country, which it is expedient to use to establish long-term Soviet-American contacts.

Bogachev on Reagan Arms Statement

LD151637 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 15 Sep 87

["Departing From the Previous Positions" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS — Follows commentary by TASS Military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a statement on Monday on the U.S. stand at the talks on medium and shorter-range missiles. He said that on his instructions the U.S. delegation at Geneva had tabled for consideration by the Soviet Union a proposal on the implementation of the treaty built on the principle of global zero option, on the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet intermediate range (medium and shorter-range) missiles.

It is noteworthy that the American proposal, which Marlin Fitzwater, a spokesman for the White House, described as the latest and most comprehensive U.S.

stand at the talks, does not reveal the U.S. stance on a number of crucial issues, which have a direct bearing to the implementation of the treaty being drawn up at Geneva.

In the U.S. President's statement itself no mention is made, for example, of the nuclear warheads for medium and shorter-range missiles. Reagan, who was once trying to frighten the common Americans with what he described as a six-fold and even ten-fold supremacy of the USSR as regards the number of warheads in medium-range missiles, did not even deem it possible to use the word "warheads" in his statement.

Meanwhile George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, was recently trying to prove that the Soviet Union's wish is not to scrap the warheads for medium-range missiles but only to return them to its territory. In his explanations on the statement made by President Reagan the same Fitzwater claimed that the nuclear warheads allegedly "constitute no threat." Clearly hoping for an uninformed audience, he was even trying to assure newsmen that allegedly one of the previous agreements in the field of arms control proposed the scrapping of the warheads.

Yet it is apt to recall that President Reagan himself permanently stressed in the past the importance of taking into account at the talks on medium-range missiles first and foremost the nuclear warheads. In putting forward in his time the American "intermediate variant" on medium-range missiles, the President insisted on an equal level of warheads on the global basis. A year ago during the summit meeting in Reykjavik Ronald Reagan agreed to limit medium-range nuclear weapons outside Europe, by assuming as the basis not the number of nuclear missiles and launchers, but the number of nuclear warheads for them.

Washington's refusal to scrap its nuclear warheads to medium and shorter-range missiles can be described as the American side's departure from its previous positions, as a considerable step back on the way towards reaching agreement.

In his statement President Reagan claimed that the U.S. proposals on verification, which, for that matter, the U.S. delegation has so far not submitted at Geneva, provided for "the most stringent verification regime of any arms control agreement in history" let us hope that this is really so. Yet, it is alarming that quite recently the President instructed the U.S. delegation to withdraw a number of its proposals on on-site inspection. It is noteworthy that the White House gave its instructions after the Soviet side announced its intention to press ahead for a most stringent verification regime, including on-site inspection without the right of declining it.

The U.S. chief executive did not say a word in his statement on the talks about the problem of non-militarisation of outer space. Yet a few days ago George Shultz explained that President Reagan would not agree to any accord that might "ruin SDI." Under the conditions when the Pentagon is speeding up the implementation of the Star Wars programme for ensuring military superiority for the United States and creating a first-strike potential, the assurances made by the White House to the effect that the U.S. Administration is ready to take up the matter and complete drawing up an agreement on a 50 percent cut in U.S. and Soviet strategic arms are simply not serious. There is an organic connection between the question of preventing the arms race in outer space and the problem of reductions, and verbal juggling cannot break it.

The way to a radical reduction of strategic weapons lies through strengthening the regime of agreement on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

Chernyshev: 'Keen Desire' on SDI

LD071923 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The American newspaper *Baltimore Sun* has reported that the Pentagon plans late this week to announce its decision to stage several "demonstration" tests involving satellites and individual weapons under the "Star Wars" program.

Earlier the Strategic Defense Initiative organization unveiled the administration's plans to conduct 13 major "Star Wars" experiments in the next five years, while the Defense Department's acquisition board published recommendations to speed six SDI efforts into a demonstration and validation phase.

All this attests to the Pentagon's keen desire to usher in a fundamentally new phase in the "Star Wars" program and can lead to the White House deciding to deploy the first echelons of a multi-tier missile defense in the early '90s.

The increased activity of the "star warriors" is apparently explained first of all by their obvious concern about prospects for the conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles on the basis of a "zero-zero global option", that is a first agreement for really eliminating two classes of nuclear arms.

Evidence that it is possible to reach accords to scrap nuclear armories would fortify the positions of "Star Wars" ' opponents and impel the now wavering to join their camp.

Hence the view that the only way to preserve if any support for SDI is to begin developing specific weapons and ensure their successful demonstrations.

Besides, the Pentagon, without waiting for any results in the development of so-called exotic arms, is out to obtain the possibility to deploy first SDI echelons relying on upgraded "classic" systems.

First, it needs to make certain that the deployment decision shall be taken by the incumbent President so that its successor shall not be able to stop the started-and-going process of space militarization.

Second, a phased deployment will make it possible to put off considerably the answer to the key question of whether the whole system will be cost-effective.

Third, the U.S. military-industrial complex is itching to achieve strategic superiority as soon as possible, by creating a "shield", even if a "leaky" one, in addition to its first-nuclear-strike potential.

It is not for nothing that, while urging the deployment of the first SDI layers, Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger called for taking advantage of this opportunity as the United States will not be able to keep the chance to leave the USSR behind for ever.

His statement that SDI supplements and activates other U.S. efforts, including the modernization of its strategic and conventional forces, tells much as well.

All this shows visually one distinctive feature of the present U.S. Administration — the gap between its rhetoric and its practical actions.

Even in U.S. Congress level-headed law-makers call SDI a "trap" for the American people, a trap which hardliners in the administration are eager to shut as soon as possible.

Near East & South Asia

Afghan Air Force Chief Condemns Attack

LD151734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1612 GMT 15 Sep

[Text] Kabul, 15 Sep (TASS)—An AN-26 transport plane of the DRA Air Force was shot down by an anti-aircraft missile Sunday [13 September] in the region of Konduz town (northeast Afghanistan). Six crew members and 9 passengers who were on board, including 1 woman [as received], died.

Air Force Major General Abdul Fatah, commander of the DRA Air Force, told an APN correspondent about the circumstances of that tragedy:

"The AN-26 transport plane was on a chartered flight from Kabul to Konduz. On board, apart from crew members and passengers, was freight destined for the population: food, medicine, clothes. On approaching Konduz Airport at an altitude of 1200 meters, it was shot down by a missile. There are full grounds for confirming that the plane was shot down by a U.S. "Stinger" missile or a British "Blowpipe" missile.

"This is not the first tragedy in the skies of Afghanistan," continued Major General Abdul Fatah. At the beginning of this year two AN-26 transport planes with passengers on board were shot down in Paktia Province. Moreover, one of them was destroyed by two Pakistani F-16 fighter planes made in the United States. In June, yet another AN-26 military transport plane was shot down by a "Stinger" missile in the border province of Zabol.

The terror in the air, which is becoming greater and greater in scale, General Abdul Fatah thinks, is proof of the efforts of the Afghan counterrevolution and its Western, primarily U.S. protectors, to paralyze air communications in Afghanistan, to create an atmosphere of confusion and nervousness in the country and, finally, to wreck the process of national reconciliation.

Airport Chief on Attack

LD151640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 15 Sep

[Text] Kabul, 15 Sep (TASS)—The destruction by anti-aircraft missiles on 13 September of an AN-26 transport aircraft of the Afghan Air Force, with passengers on board, was a barbaric crime by the enemies of the April Revolution, Ahmad Fakir, head of Kabul Airport, told the TASS correspondent. The enemies of the national reconciliation policy, he commented, are very well aware that owing to the Bakhtar national air company's shortage of aircraft for civil passenger and freight transportation, transport aircraft of the DRA's air force are very often used. However, incited by the West, and primarily by U.S. imperialism, they are positively hunting civilian aircraft.

Since January this year, six transport aircraft have been shot down by "Stinger" and "Blowpipe" missiles, supplies of which are constantly growing. Over 150 people have died, and 84 passengers died in transport helicopters which were shot down. The responsibility for these mass killings—and such actions can be described in no other way—lies with the United States, which is supplying the bandits with death-dealing weapons. U.S. advisors themselves often take part in these terrorist actions.

In these conditions Afghan pilots are demonstrating heroism and high professional skills. Thus, on 10 September, an Afghan MI-17 transport helicopter was on a trip from the town of Ghazani to Kabul with 15 passengers on board. Thirty minutes before reaching Kabul Airport the machine was hit by a burst from by a large-caliber machine-gun set up on a mountain. The helicopter crew, comprising the commanding officer, Senior Captain Ayuba; second pilot, Senior Lieutenant Qasym; and Flight Engineer Afran were wounded. Displaying courage and losing blood, they managed to hold out for those 30 minutes and land the helicopter in Kabul. Three days later the second pilot died in hospital from his wounds, but all 15 passengers were saved.

Ordinary Afghans angrily condemn the atrocities of the bandits. Everybody here remembers very well the funeral of those who perished on 11 June when an AN-26 transport aircraft was shot down over the area of Shahja. This funeral turned into a powerful demonstration of protest against the West's interference into the internal affairs of the DRA.

Plane Downing, Geneva Talks

LD151906 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 15 Sep

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep (TASS)—Observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Two events follow each other closely: In Geneva, the latest round of Afghan-Pakistani talks on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan has finished. It was a difficult, very complex round, and yet both sides have made concessions [petrzilkova]; they have brought their positions closer. Some half-way movement also has taken place in the question of the return of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Despite the difficulties, light could be seen at the end of the tunnel. A real prospect has appeared for finally reaching an agreement on a political settlement. However, the hand of the opponents of a political settlement has emerged here: The day after the conclusion of the Geneva talks yet another crime was committed in the skies over Afghanistan: U.S. "Stingers" shot down an Afghan transport plane, killing 15 passengers and crewmembers, including two women.

The "Stingers" were not aimed only at the plane; obviously they also were targetted against the achievement of an agreement in Geneva. In this way, the opponents of a peaceful settlement, and primarily Washington, attempt to hold up this process and to hinder the policy of national reconciliation. Washington is not happy with the prospect of an end to the bloodshed; the U.S. Administration and its allies do not want the liquidation of the dangerous seat of tension in this region of Asia, so near to the southern borders of the Soviet Union. The words of high-ranking U.S. officials about striving for the restoration of peace and calm in Afghanistan become, as deeds, increased military supplies for counterrevolutionary formations and supplies of the latest weapons for them.

These lethal weapons, U.S. "Stingers," and British "Blowpipes," are placed by Washington and its allies into the hands of mercenary killers whose crimes are paid for on the other side of the ocean. One cannot exclude the possibility that these weapons could wander off from the Dushmans' bases to other countries, and not just those in the Asian region, thus subjecting the populations of those countries to the threat of terrorist actions. Washington preferes not to discuss this danger.

Fifteen Afghans have become the victims of another outrage in the Afghan skies. The responsibility for their deaths lies not only with the Dushmans, but also with their supporters across the ocean, who have supplied them with missiles and trained them at bases in Pakistan and Iran. Is it not time to think again? The Afghan people are tired of the many-year-long, fratricidal bloodshed. They long for peace. Controversial questions should be solved not by missiles, but at the negotiating table.

Pakistani Opposition to U.S. Facility

LD121216 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] New Delhi September 12 TASS—Pakistan granted the USA a right to build a major communications centre in the area of Gwadar port in Baluchistan Province. The UNI agency reports that it will be used by the U.S. Central Command (Centcom) to control operations of U.S. forces of intervention in the Persian Gulf area. In this connection the Baluchi authorities forbade visits by Pakistani citizens of areas adjoining the new project without a special permission of military administration. Access is also strictly forbidden there to journalists and representatives of Pakistani opposition parties.

Despite the atmosphere of secrecy in which the construction of the U.S. military facility was launched, information about this was made public in Pakistan. The country's largest opposition parties expressed wrathful indignation at the new step by Islamabad to turn its territory into a springboard for Washington's intrigues against countries in the region. Mir Bizanjou, chairman of the Pakistan National Party (PNP), made a statement pointing out that the setting up of military bases in Pakistan could draw it into an American aggression against Iran. The PNP resolutely denounces the agreement on military cooperation between Islamabad and Washington, which is used to ensure U.S. expansionist interests in Southeast Asia, he said.

The leadership of the Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Islam party pointed out that an increase in U.S. military presence on the Pakisatani territory indicates the existence of the CIA's secret plan aimed at drawing Pakistan into a war against neighbouring states. It called on all political parties to stand out against dangerous adventures of the U.S. imperialist quarters creating a serious threat to peace and security in the region.

Afghan-Pakistani Talks Resume in Geneva

LD071629 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Geneva September 7 TASS — Another round of Afghan-Pakistani talks held through the U.N. secretary-general's personal representative Diego Cordovez began at Geneva's Palais des Nations today.

The Afghan delegation to the talks is led by Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil, the Pakistani delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan.

The talks will concern, according to analysts, such key issues of the Afghanistan settlement as problems of ending outside armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, international guarantees of its non-resumption and especially aspects related to the determination of dates for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the repatriation of Afghans who found themselves abroad.

PRAVDA on Gulf War Developments

PM100925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondent V. Peresada: "Cannonade Over the Gulf"]

[Text] Kuwait-Abu Dhabi, September—In the quiet hours of the night the low, heavy rumble floating over the Persian Gulf can be heard clearly from the Kuwait shore. It is the echo of the cannonade on the Iran-Iraq front which passes just a few dozen kilometers north of Kuwait's border.

In the past few days hostilities on dry land, like the resumed "tanker war" in the Persian Gulf, have become particularly acute. Iraqi aircraft have been bombing Iran's economic centers, mainly the oil extracting ones, virtually nonstop. In turn Iran's long-range artillery has been methodically shelling vitally important regions of Iraq, including densely populated quarters of the city of Basra. Every day dozens of people are dying on both sides.

The waters of the Persian Gulf have been transformed into a regular "hunting ground" for the ships here. Iraqi aircraft are concentrating their strikes on tankers close to Iran's ports and oil terminals. The Iranians are using for their attacks rapid cutters equipped with grenade throwers and machineguns which are operating in various parts of the Gulf. Last week alone insurance companies confirmed 20 cases of attacks on ships belonging to various countries, which is four times the "weekly record" for all previous periods of the "tanker war."

As is well-known, not only the warring sides but also neighboring states have long been suffering from the Iran-Iraq conflict. The present military flare-up has resulted in unprecedented blows for some of them. Civilian industrial establishments in Kuwait to the south of its capital were recently subjected to rocket fire. Kuwait sent a complaint to the United Nations, accusing Iran; as a sign of protest it announced the expulsion of five Iranian diplomats from the country. For the first time the war has directly affected the United Arab Emirates: A freighter belonging to a national company came under the attack of Iraqi aircraft against oil rigs off the Iranian island of Khark. Seven crew members died.

In the port of the emirate of Dubai I saw a sorry picture: The Kuwaiti container ship the *Jabal 'Ali* stood at the quayside having barely managed to get here with holes in its side and bullet-riddled freight. And on the port roadsteads in the emirate of Al Fujairah at the approach to the Persian Gulf one can observe a large accumulation of tankers and dry cargo ships. The captains are afraid of going further, where the "maritime carnage" is under way. Many seamen are tearing up their contracts and leaving for shore.

"If the orgy in the Gulf continues, navigation through it may eventually stop, something which is fraught with unpredictable consequences for the West European countries and Japan, which consume the bulk of the oil here," I was told by the captain of the Greek tanker the *Patetik* [name as published].

Under these complex conditions three Soviet tankers chartered by Kuwait are continuing to transport oil. Of course, it is understandable how anxious all of us, especially their relations and friends, are for our seamen. From the statements by Iraqi and Iranian officials and from an overall assessment of the situation, you form the impression that our ships are not viewed as targets for attacks. But of course a danger does exist for them, and it is a real one: No one is protected from encountering a mine. True, our tankers are only proceeding under the escort of USSR Navy minesweepers.

It is characteristic that despite the numerous threats from Iran, not a single convoy of Kuwaiti tankers escorted by U.S. warships has been attacked. Yet, the U.S. CBS television company noted, the administration is evidently not averse to Iran carrying out some hostile action to which a "crushing response" could be given. During my talks in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates conversation on this topic frequently came down to the opinion that by a "response" Washington implies invasion of Iran with a view to changing the political situation there and creating conditions for pro-U.S. forces to come to power.

In addition it is obvious that the Washington administration is literally haunted by the "fear syndrome" in connection with the fact that sympathy for the Soviet Union is strengthening in the Persian Gulf countries. The programs of U.S. radio stations broadcasting to the Near and Middle East frankly state that on the strategic plane the U.S. military presence in the Gulf zone is designed to "prevent the growth of Soviet influence."

Is it not these factors which explain the concentration of U.S. military might in one region unprecedented since the Vietnam war? There are now over 40 U.S. warships, including "strike units" like the aircraft carrier *Ranger*, the helicopter carrier *Guadalcanal*, and the battleship *Missouri*, in and near the Persian Gulf. In the course of September the numerical strength of the armada is to grow and the plans of the special regional command which has just been created provide for the largest possible number of assault troops on the incoming ships. "If Washington were really only concerned with the problem of mines or the protection of tankers in the Persian Gulf, which it has frequently cited, it would be enough to send a few minesweepers and escort ships there, and not to gather there a very powerful and overtly aggressive strike force," the South Yemen newspaper *Al-Thawri* writes.

But how are the Persian Gulf countries themselves, Kuwait for instance, reacting to this? After all, as is well-known, they formerly resolutely opposed outside interference in regional affairs.

It must be said that in the present situation Kuwait sees the absence of foreign warships as a certain guarantee of safety of navigation in the Gulf's international waters and

believes that it makes it possible to curb Iran's pressure on the small Arab countries in solidarity with Iraq. At the same time, concern with the fact that this presence is acquiring such scales is appearing increasingly in press items. Washington's statements that the U.S. ships will remain in the Gulf zone "even after peace is restored" "as long as necessary for U.S. vital interests" have been greeted with caution. After all, it is clear that the intention to turn the U.S. presence from a temporary one into a permanent one stands behind these statements.

The possibility of such a turn of events illuminates with new force the perfidy of the transatlantic game of "defender of the Arabs" which Washington has played in the Persian Gulf to compensate for the "crisis of trust" in it in the Arab East caused by the secret supplies of U.S. weapons to Iran. Behind this game, behind several layers of propaganda backup, there appears the same tough line aimed at asserting U.S. rule in this oil-rich and strategically important region and at defending the right it has usurped to consider no one, above all the actual owners of the oil here.

The attempts to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union's policy in the region and to drive a wedge in its relations with the Arab states are also a component of this game. From the United States and a number of other Western countries you can even hear assertions that the USSR, in seeking to complicate the West's access to Arab oil, is counting on obtaining bases on Iranian territory and may therefore allegedly adopt a "pro-Iranian" position in the region. Unfortunately, these "canards" are being reprinted in some Arab newspapers.

Of course, our country has its own interests—both political and economic—in the Persian Gulf which moreover is situated close to Soviet borders. But these interests are not aimed at harming anyone. The best method of defending them is to maintain equal, friendly relations with all Gulf states. And for this we need neither the basis which the USSR, in contrast to the United States, is not seeking, and not warships, of which we have fewer here than the United States. We need a sensible policy. That is why the Soviet Union has advocated reducing the military presence of the great powers in the Gulf zone. That is why we are seeking to extinguish the fire of the Iran-Iraq war exclusively by political means.

In the Persian Gulf countries, everyone is speaking of the need for the speediest settlement of this conflict, which is rending the whole region. This is the number one topic in the speeches of politicians and in press items. How do they see paths toward a settlement here?

"We believe that the optimum variation would be the fulfillment of the UN Security Council Resolution No 598 which lays a good foundation for starting a settlement and transferring the war to the channel of political solutions," Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Asbi al-Sabah, a member of the ruling dynasty and oil minister of Kuwait, remarked in a talk with me.

The United Arab Emirates welcome this document, Khalid Muhammad Ahmad, chief editor of the country's influential *Al-Bayan* newspaper, said. To judge from press items, other Persian Gulf countries also adopt this position.

But how to embark on the fulfillment of the resolution? A particular complication is that Iran has only announced its readiness to recognize it in part and this, understandably, does not suit Iraq. It is precisely in order to force Tehran to adopt the resolution in full that Iraq, Baghdad has stated, "losing all patience, has stepped up military pressure on it." But events show that this has failed to produce the desired effect, and has led only to anew flare-up of hostilities on the front and in the "tanker war" in the Persian Gulf.

It is clear that the knot of such an acute and complex conflict must not be cut but unraveled. This can only be done by painstaking political efforts, despite the fact that many previous attempts have not been crowned by success. UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar has now decided to undertake a mission of this kind. Next week he will visit Tehran and Baghdad, where he will have talks on fulfilling the Security Council resolution. His mission, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, published in the United Arab Emirates, writes, inspires hope that the process of a settlement may perhaps finally move from a standstill.

But so far the echo of the cannonade is still heard above the Persian Gulf . . . .

Gulf Ministers Cited on UN Mission

PM151041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Shevchenko report: "Middle East: Support for the Peace Efforts"]

[Text] Kuwait—Having concluded his 2-day visit to Tehran, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has arrived in Baghdad.

Commenting the results of Perez de Cuellar's visit to Tehran, IRNA notes that the UN secretary general's talks with Iranian leaders were useful and helped to clarify the sides' positions on the question of settling the conflict. It is noted that during the visit Tehran reaffirmed its readiness to accept UN Security Council Resolution 598, but only provided Iraq is identified as the aggressor.

Perez de Cuellar's mission has gained broad support in Persian Gulf countries advocating the speediest solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict by peaceful means. The conference of Persian Gulf countries' foreign ministers, which has just ended in Jeddah, made a positive assessment of the UN efforts to achieve peace in the region. The ministers declared their readiness to assist by all means the UN secretary general's peace mission. They issued an appeal to Iran to respond to the UN peace initiatives and

accept Resolution 598 which paves the way toward peace and security in the region. The cessation of the war and the establishment of stability will make it possible to protect the Persian Gulf from foreign interference, the conference communique says.

Ambassador to Jordan on Resolution 598
JN141703 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 Sep 87 pp 1,3

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman—Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Aleksandr Zinchuk on Sunday reiterated his country's complete support for the United Nations Security Council's July 20 resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Iran- Iraq war.

Mr. Zinchuk, in a telephone interview with the *Jordan Times*, strongly denied reports suggesting that Moscow had a lukewarm attitude towards Resolution 598. "(The reports) are groundless. We have participated in the drafting of the resolution and we still support it," Mr. Zinchuk said. "Our stand has not changed and has been and will remain consistent on the issue."

Reports and analysts have suggested that the Soviet Union was reluctant to seek a second Security Council resolution to enforce the implementation of Resolution 598 and to impose an arms embargo on the party which refuses to comply with the ceasefire demand. The analysts based their assessment on reports of a recent warming up of relations between Tehran and Moscow.

But Mr. Zinchuk disagreed with these assessments and strssed that Moscow was not "reluctant" to pursue a second resolution but was waiting for the results of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's current peace mission to Tehran and Baghdad.

"We are not reluctant, but we are simply giving a chance for Mr. Perez de Cuellar to finish his mission before taking a further step," Mr. Zinchuk said.

Asked if Moscow would support an arms embargo against the party which refuses to accept and honour Resolution 598, Mr Zinchuk said: "If Mr. Perez de Cuellar fails (in his mission) we will consider all options."

Mr. Zinchuk's statements came on the eve of a scheduled visit by a Soviet official to Jordan to discuss the agenda of the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly and bilateral realtions. Dr Oleg Peresypkin, member of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's higher committee and president of the Diplomatic Studies Academy, [title as published] is expected here Tuesday for a 24-hour official visit.

On Sunday, Ambassador Zinchuk, who has just returned from Moscow, called on Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Nabih al-Nimr. In the meeting, Mr. Zinchuk reiterated his country's support for convening a U.N.-sponsored international peace conference to solve the Palestinian question, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Petra said the two sides also exchanged views on the Gulf conflict and the Soviet ambassador presented an outline of the results of a recent visit to Moscow by an Arab League delegation seeking effective international support to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Zinchuk told the *Jordan Times* that Moscow had informed the Arab League team of the Soviet Union's "consistent stand" towards Resolution 598.

Gulf Minesweeper Preparations Described
PM091022 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Captain 3d Class A. Trigub radio dispatch under the rubric "Our Ships in the Persian Gulf": "The 'Zaryad's' Uneasy Watches"]

[Text] "Air target . . ."

Such reports come in practically every half-hour to Lieutenant Captain V. Korolev, commander of the naval minesweeper *Zaryad*. The ship is now in the Persian Gulf and its crew is escorting the tanker *Makhachkala*. Along with the danger from mines, there is also the danger here of an attack from the air on the Soviet cargo ships and tankers on voyages carrying peaceful cargoes. Aircraft without identification marks often overfly our merchant ships, and sometimes even feign attacks on them. The *Zaryad*'s latest passage through the Gulf is no exception.

Constant vigilance, a high degree of skill, and strict discipline on combat watch are therefore demanded from the minesweeper's crew, and especially the specialists responsible for the air defense of the ship and of the tanker. And the Pacific seamen (the minesweeper has come here from the Pacific Fleet) try to be up to the tasks entrusted to them. The ship has already been in a complex situation several times, and the air and surface detection crews have always operated efficiently, without a single lapse or failure to detect a target in time.

The source of the *Zaryad* crew's skill is simple: Intensive training, approximating as closely as possible to the conditions of real combat. Before carrying out each task to escort vessels, Lt Capt Korolev and the commanding officers of combat units organize the training of the crew with due intensity and carefully monitor the preparation of people and hardware for the voyage. The commander has active assistance from the party organization, headed by Senior Lieutenant S. Chekunov. The communists particularly single out work with the radiometrists, operators, and personnel of Combat Unit 2.

Naturally, at training sessions the emphasis is on rehearsing the interchangeability of combat personnel and reducing normatives in the use of weapons and the

servicing of shipboard machinery. This approach is yielding good results. After all, the more confident the seaman feels in handling the equipment and the more rapidly he is able to help his comrade, the better it is for the crew.

Many members of the minesweeper's crew are in combat service for the first time. You would expect them to need time to "acclimatize" in the new situation. But here in the Gulf there is a different approach to "acclimatization." Will it not prove useful, in emergency situations, that people on the *Zaryad* have managed considerably to cut the time taken to prepare the portable air defense missile unit for firing? And that Senior Seaman V. Churyumov and Seaman I. Miller, the small air defense artillery gunners, need only a few seconds to open fire?

Incidentally, the crew of the *Zaryad* has more than once had to operate on the brink of special cases, as they call them here, when it is hard to distinguish whether an air attack is taking place or whether it is simply another provocation.

"Air target . . ."

This time again the signals watch has detected the aircraft in good time. The target is tracked. The minesweeper rapidly carries out the necessary maneuver so as to be able to defend the *Makhachkala* with its own fire in the event of an air attack.

I would also like to put in a good word for the shipboard mechanics. Despite the complex climatic conditions, the machinery serviced by the Combat Unit 5 servicemen works without a hitch and the minesweeper is reliably supplied with electricity and refrigeration. This is undoubtedly to the credit of Lt Capt G. Menyaylo, Warrant Officer Ye. Polyakov, Petty Officer 2d Class O. Mokharev, and others.

The *Zaryad*'s combat reputation is held in high esteem among merchant seamen. Once again the minesweeper's crew has coped with its duties. The escorting of the tanker *Makhachkala* ended successfully.

PLO's Najjab Confers With Brutents

JN151800 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] During their meeting in Moscow, brother Sulayman Najjab, PLO Executive Committee member, and Karen Brutents, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, have centered their talks on the current situation and developments in the region. They have placed especial emphasis on the militant conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland and Lebanon. They have also reviewed the Palestinian leadership's efforts to lift the siege of the Palestinian camps and end the war against them. They also stressed the importance of Arab solidarity and the convening of an effective UN-sponsored international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and the PLO in an equal footing with other parties. They also discussed the importance of promoting Palestinian-Soviet relations as well as the dangers of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the escalation of the U.S. military presence. The U.S. presence poses a direct threat to the region's security. They also stressed the need to halt the war in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 598 and evacuate the U.S. military forces from the region.

'Arafat, RSFSR Envoy at Geneva

PM101457 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition

[TASS report: "At the Conference in Geneva"]

[Text] Geneva, 9 Sep—The fourth international conference of nongovernmental organizations on the Palestinian question is continuing work in Geneva's Palais des Nations.

Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stressed in his speech that the Palestinian Arab people have been waging a heroic struggle for many years against Israeli aggression and for the right to create their own state. They have suffered tremendous casualties in that struggle. Thousands of Palestinians have been killed and hundreds of thousands have been driven from their ancient lands. Overt genocide, the PLO leader said, has become Israel's official means of settling the Palestinian problem. In the pursuit of its expansionist policy Tel Aviv is aided by the United States and other Western states.

Addressing the conference, RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov noted that the international conference on the Palestinian question, first convened by the United Nations in Geneva 4 years ago, unanimously adopted the Geneva declaration, whose most important point was the recommendation to call an international conference on the Near East. This recommendation has since been incorporated in the well-known decision of the UN General Assembly. In that way the most prestigious international forum has made the only correct decision on the way to achieve a Near East settlement—the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at establishing a long-awaited peace in the Near East, the Soviet representative said in conclusion.

The conference participants were also addressed by Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the UN Secretary General; Massamba Sarre, chairman of the UN Committee on the exercise of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights; and Donald Betts, president of the international coordinating committee of nongovernmental organizations on the Palestinian question.

Voss Receives Arab Congress Delegation
PM141315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received on 10 September a delegation of the Arab People's Congress headed by its Secretary General U.H. al-Hamdi.

The guests were briefed on the activity of the supreme organ of state power under the conditions of restructuring in all spheres of Soviet society's life. A number of topical international problems and the Near East situation were discussed.

U.S., France Blamed for Chad-Libya
PM160915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 87Second Editionp 3]

[V. Vinogradov "Military-political Commentary": "Who Needs This?"]

[Text] Fighting continues in the area of Al-Sarra between Libyan troops and Chadian units which have invaded Libyan territory. The Libyan Army has repulsed an attack by Chadian troops against the Al-Sarra civilian airport on Libyan territory, a communique of the main command of the Libyan Armed Forces says. The enemy was defeated. Libyan troops continue to pursue him on Chadian territory. Libyan Air Force fighter bombers have delivered strikes against the Abeche Chadian military base and Ndjamena airport. This airport, the JANA news agency notes, has been turned into a military base where U.S. and Israeli military cargoes are constantly arriving. In the effort to repulse the air raid, the agency report says, U.S. and French missiles, aimed by U.S. and French specialists, were used. One Libyan aircraft was shot down.

Commenting on the new flare-up of hostilities on the border between Chad and Libya, observers are noting unanimously that the entire responsibility for this falls on the Ndjamena regime and France and the United States which are solicitously backing it. The newspaper *L'Humanite* writes bluntly that the invasion of Libya's territory was carried out by means of French and American weapons and not without the help of the French military.

You do not have to be a great expert in questions of the conduct of modern warfare in order to convince yourself of France's active participation in this aggression. It is enough to recall the presence in Chad, as part of the "Epervier" operation, of almost 2,000 servicemen, military staffs, reconnaissance, troop communications systems, and ammunition dumps to be able to form a realistic picture of the scale of the French military presence in this African country. And now this military mechanism which has established itself in Chad has been placed in a state of complete combat readiness.

Thus, *L'Humanite* writes, Paris has at its disposal all the military means needed to escalate the conflict. And although the official authorities are trying to distance themselves from participation in the aggression against Libya, Foreign Minister J.-B. Raimond has reaffirmed France's intention to continue to give assistance to the H. Habre regime and Minister of Cooperation M. Aurillac has confirmed its resolve continue to provide cover in Chad for key areas and locations of French troop concentrations. Calls have rung out in Paris for a further escalation of the French intervention in the Chad-Libya conflict, in particular the expansion of the French troops' zone of operation.

News agencies note that the United States too has played a prominent role in unleashing the aggression against Libya. *The Washington Post* recalls that in the current fiscal year, the United States has given Chad 32 million dollars in military aid over and above the 5 million planned earlier. Chad received "Redeye" U.S. surface-to-air missiles. Now Washington is planning to supply Ndjamena as a matter of urgency with an additional large consignment of "Stinger" surface-to-air missiles. According to JANA, the Chadian forces' attack on the southern border of Libya was preceded by intensive contacts with U.S. and French defense ministry and security organ representatives.

The Libyan Government has lodged a resolute protest with the United States and France in connection with their participation in the aggression against Libya carried out from Chadian territory. Tripoli has demanded from Washington and Paris that they withdraw their military personnel from that country.

The military conflict between Libya and Chad is not in the interests of these two countries, nor of Africa as a whole. It only plays into the hands of those imperialist forces which, having turned Chad into a military bridgehead, are trying to dictate their will to the peoples of Africa and to turn the clock back to the times when the whole continent was ruled by colonialists. However, they have forgotten that the times have radically changed now and that gambling on military power is inevitably doomed to failure.

PDRY Delegation Meets Kapitonov
PM101533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], a YSP Finance and Audit Commission delegation headed by its chairman, A.T. Badr, was in the Soviet Union 1-8 September.

An exchange of the work experience of the two parties' audit commissions was held at the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The delegation was familiarized with CPSU activity in fulfilling the 27th Party Congress

decisions and with the restructuring under way in the economic, social, and other spheres of the life of our society.

The South Yemeni comrades took a trip to the Turkmen SSR. They studied auditing commissions' working practices and had meetings and talks at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and Chardzhou Obkom and visited a number of the republic's enterprises and organizations.

The delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

East Europe

Medvedev Meets Zhivkov, Returns

LD160220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Medvedev, a CPSU Central Committee secretary, was in Sofia today for a short working visit. He was received by Todor Zhivkov.

During the talks, which passed in a comradely and businesslike atmosphere, certain issues of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation were touched upon. Comrade Medvedev also returned to Moscow today. At the airport he was met by Comrade Razumovskiy and other comrades.

Leaders Observe Bulgarian Anniversary

Greetings to Zhivkov

LD081628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent the leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria — Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov — a message in which they conveyed their congratulations to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and all the Bulgarian people on the 43d anniversary of the socialist revolution. The path on which the working people of Bulgaria embarked in September 1944, the greeting notes, have opened up a new horizon for strengthening the friendship between our peoples. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, equality, and mutual responsibility, Soviet-Bulgarian relations reliably serve the interests of the peoples of both countries, as well as the cause of peace and socialism.

Yazov Greets Dzhurov

PM091024 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Message from USSR Defense Minister Army General D. Yazov: "To Bulgarian Minister of National Defense Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all the servicemen of the Bulgarian People's Army on the national holiday — the 43d anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen are sincerely glad of the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Soviet-Bulgarian relations reliably serve our peoples' interests and the cause of peace and socialism.

On the holiday, I wish Bulgarian People's Army personnel further successes in combat and political training and in the fulfillment of the crucial tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress.

With communist greetings,
D. Yazov,
Army General,
USSR Defense Minister.

Speakers Address Fete

PM101245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Fraternal Ties"]

[Text] On 8 September, the eve of the Bulgarian people's national holiday—the 43d anniversary of the socialist revolution—a meeting took place in Moscow of representatives of the capital's working people. The speakers said that the firm ties between the two countries, parties, and peoples are characterized by sincere trust, mutual support, and assistance.

G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, spoke at the meeting.

V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting.

A delegation from the National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and other Bulgarian visitors were present.

Bulgarian Daily Interviews Panichev

AU101351 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 87 p 6

[Interview with Nikolay Panichev, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry of the USSR, by the newspaper's Moscow correspondent Vasil Asparukhov, in Moscow: "Mutual Trust and Confidence in the Common Cause"—date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted]The interrelations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are cited as an example of socialist internationalism in

action, stressed N. Panichev in our conversation. A convincing illustration of this assertion is provided by the impressive quantitative and qualitative changes in cooperation in the machine-building field. We do not need to draw comparisons with the time when our Bulgarian colleagues were making their first steps in this sphere, as the data from recent years provide eloquent enough evidence. For example, during the last 5-year-plan period the exchange of machine-building products between the two countries exceeded R552 million, while during the current 5-year-plan period they will reach R1,977 million.

[Atanasov] What are the main groups of machine-building products that figure at present in the two countries' export lists?

[Panichev] The Soviet Union is supplying Bulgaria with complete equipment; a broad range of metal-cutting machines, including machines of unique types for heavy machine building, machining centers, and so on. For its part, the Bulgarian side is providing us with multipurpose and special modular machine tools. The relative proportion of numerical-program-controlled metal-cutting machines, machining centers, etc. is growing. Gantry-type manipulators, conveyor systems, and robots for various duties have established themselves as traditional Bulgarian export products.

Bulgarian machine builders are taking an active part in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Reconstruction and Modernization of Complete Machine-Building Sectors in the USSR. You will see machines and equipment with the trademarks of Bulgarian enterprises among the new production capacities of the enterprises that produce combine harvesters of the "Don" family, at the updated plants of the automotive and tractor industry, and in other sectors of Soviet machine building. I would like to specially point out that at the moment over 500 automatic lines, produced in plants of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry in production cooperation with Bulgarian plants and associations, are in service at the moment in Soviet industrial enterprises. [passage omitted]

[Atanasov]Normally the new forms of cooperation within the CEMA system are characterized by the portmanteau term "direct links" and, more specifically, by the international scientific-production trusts, which open up opportunities for extending cooperation to cover all phases of the production process. What, in your view, are the prospects for standardizing this form within the framework of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation?
[Panichev] First, I would like to point out that the joint scientific-production associations have made their appearance against the background of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. It is encouraging that the pioneers in this field — the "Ivanovo-Sofia" and "Krasniy Proletariy, Moscow-Beroe, Stara Zagora" scientific-production associations, irrespective of the difficulties encountered on the way, are proving the advantages of international integration and its favorable prospects throughout the entire cycle—from scientific research work to the marketing of the finished products. Both of these associations are producing modern competitive equipment: the first produces machining centers and flexible production modules and systems, while the second makes numerical-program-controlled metal-cutting machines, flexible production modules, and industrial robot manipulators.

Last year a further number of production associations and organizations, about 50 in all, took the first step toward cooperation under a new form of integration. The first joint enterprise has been set up based on common property—the highest form of integration so far. However, this still only represents a good beginning. I would remind you that a total of about 100 Bulgarian enterprises and the same number of Soviet ones have established direct cooperation, but only one-third of these are linked in some form of production sharing, in order to create a joint end product. And only a dozen or so of the one hundred "twins" have concentrated their mutual efforts on solving one or other of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the CEMA Member Countries Until the Year 2000.

[Atanasov] Nikolay Aleksandrovich, the section of Lenin's testament enjoys wide popularity that states that the best way of marking notable anniversaries is to concentrate one's efforts on unresolved tasks. What are the issues in the mutual cooperation on which, in your view, attention should be concentrated?

[Panichev] The problems are many, but I would refer to the summing up made in the article recently jointly published in *Pravda* and *Rabotnichesko Delo*, which speaks about "the teething troubles of the direct links," that is, about precious time that is very often wasted in the bureaucratic and departmental labyrinths that precede the introduction into practice of the new integrational forms of cooperation. [passage omitted]

Zhivkov Meets U.S. Officials 4 Sep

LD041813 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia September 4 TASS — Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, has reaffirmed Bulgaria's striving further to improve Bulgarian-U.S. relations in the interests of peace and general security.

He met here today with U.S. Representatives Steny Hoyer and Bill Richardson and the U.S. Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Richard Schifter, the BTA news agency reports.

The development of Bulgarian-U.S. cooperation can make a contribution to extending East-West relations, it was stressed at the meeting.

Todor Zhivkov conveyed a message to the U.S. Congress and the President, in which he urged them to step up efforts aimed at improving the political climate in the

world and strengthening international mutual understanding and trust.

Murakhovskiy Meets CSSR's Saul
PM091417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting with Minister"]

[Text] On 8 September, V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, received E. Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering.

A number of specific questions relating to equipping enterprises of the meat, milk, and food sectors of industry with the latest technological equipment were examined.

Slyunkov Receives Lenart, Hrivnak
LD102205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] At the Central Committee, Comrade Slyunkov received Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia, and Hrivnak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, who have arrived in Moscow for the opening of the Chemical Industry-87 exhibition.

A friendly and cordial conversation took place, during which they discussed the prospects of further developing Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation, and specialization and cooperation in the chemical industry.

Albanians Celebrate Liberation
PM101410 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Celebrations in Albania"]

[Text] Tirana, 7 Sep — As ATA reports, last Sunday celebrations were held in a number of regions of the country to mark the memorable events of the Albanian people's antifascist national liberation struggle.

A rally to mark the 45th anniversary of the liberation of Skrapar District from the fascist occupiers was held in the central square of Corovode city. Prokop Murra, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and minister of people's defense, who spoke at the rally, noted that the district was a strong partisan base in their struggle against the occupiers. More than 2,000 young men and women of the district fought for freedom. He pointed to the profound transformations in the country and the district in the years of people's power.

On the same day a rally was held in Shkoder to mark the 44th anniversary of the fighting in that district. It was addressed by R. Marko, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Albanian People's Assembly Presidium.

Nishanov Receives Romanian Delegation
PM030851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the "Official Reports" rubric]

[Text] On 28 August, R.N. Nishanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by F. Tasmau, secretary of the Romanian Grand National Assembly. The important role of the public in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Romanian peoples in the interests of peace and socialism was noted.

N.M. Ion, Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, also took part in the conversation.

West Europe

Afanasyev on Rust Sentence, Trotskiy
LD160847 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2240 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Paris, September 15 (TANJUG)—Mathias Rust, the West German youth who was recently sentenced in Moscow to four years' imprisonment for landing his Cessna aircraft near the Red Square, will remain in prison in the Soviet Union for "a year or two", Soviet Communist Party Central Committee member and chief editor of *Pravda* Viktor Afanasyev said today.

Speaking at a press conference in the Soviet Paris embassy, Afanasyev said Rust was no longer twelve years old and had to accept responsibility for his extremely dangerous act.

The *Pravda* chief editor denied rumours of forthcoming rehabilitations of Nikola Bucharin, a Soviet leader and theoretician who was executed in 1938, and of Lev Trotskiy. He said it was still too early to speak of this. But at the same time stated his conviction that Trotskiy cannot be rehabilitated.

He acknowledged that Trotskiy may have done something for the revolution, but carried on to say that his personality was terrible and that the negative aspects of his actions far outweighed the positive ones.

Italians Protest Country's Gulf Role
LD151539 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Rome September 15 TASS—TASS correspondent Aleksandr Tarakanov reports:

The Italian frigates "Perseo", "Scirocco", "Grecale" and the attendant ship "Vesuvio" today headed to the canal linking Port Taranto and the Ionian Sea. Reinforced

police and carabinieri details were posted along the canal to keep numerous demonstrators, protesting Italy's military interference in the region, from approaching the ships that sail out into the Persian Gulf.

Anti-war actions were also held in Augusta from where the minesweepers "Vieste", "Sapri", "Milazzo" and the attendant ship "Anteo" depart today to take part in the Italian Navy's Middle East "mission". Both groups will meet in the area of the Suez Canal for a joint run to the Persian Gulf.

So, Italy became the third, after Britain and France, West European country to have joined the military venture undertaken by the Pentagon in the Persian Gulf area. The decision by the Italian Government to send a group of frigates and mine hunters there has sparked off numerous protests in the country from the opposition, primarily the Italian Communist Party, as well as from parties that form the ruling majority.

To get approval in Parliament of the unpopular military plans, the Cabinet had to put forward a confidence motion there twice during several days. However, even getting the go-ahead in Italy's supreme legislative authority to carrying through the "mission", the Council of Ministers has failed to reach a unanimous view as regards its goals and terms.

The minesweepers and frigates leave Taranto and Augusta, but the numerous problems generated by the government's decision to dispatch them to the Persian Gulf remain, Italian newspapers write.

Issue Divides Government

LD141022 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Rome September 14 TASS — By TASS correspondent Aleksey Golyaev:

Minesweepers, frigates and escort ships in the Italian ports of Augusta and Taranto are completing preparations for their voyage to the Persian Gulf, set for September 15.

The government managed to secure parliament approval for its dangerous plans, but does not have a consensus of the aims and duration of the stay of the Italian Navy in this explosive region.

Italian Defense Minister Valerio Zanone, who advocates a "hard line" on the events in the Persian Gulf, stated that the Italian vessels would be sent to the Persian Gulf irrespective of the outcome of the mission by U.N. Secretary:General Perez de Cuellar.

Italian Navy would remain there even if there was not a single Italian vessel to be protected there, he stressed.

Such bellicose statements cause concern among sober-minded politicians. Italian Foreign Minister Guilio Andreotti hastened to correct these statements. The Italian ships in the Persian Gulf, he said, were needed only to escort Italian merchant ships. Hopefully, there would be no need for that and that the U.N. initiatives would prove a success before. Andreotti stressed that the Italian Navy would spend an insignificant amount of time in the Gulf.

There were open clashes in the government over the Italian mission to the Persian Gulf, the *L'Unita* newspaper wrote today. It stressed that the Italian communists were opposed to the naval force being sent to the Gulf because that would hamper a search for the peaceful settlement of the conflict and further build up tensions in the region.

Afanasyev Arrives for L'Humanite Fest

PM141259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Newspaper Celebration"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep—A CPSU-*Pravda* delegation arrived here today to take part in the traditional celebration of the French communist newspaper *L'Humanite*. The delegation is led by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of *Pravda*.

Norway Aided in Drug Investigation

LD111205 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—Following the request of Norwegian authorities documents and material evidence related to the case of attempted smuggling of a narctoic drug (heroin) discovered by the Sheremetyevo (Moscow's international airport) customs service were handed over to representatives of the Embassy of Norway in Moscow today at the chief administration of customs control under the Council of Ministers of USSR.

Last July one Ulsen Ase Mette, a Norwegian national, flew by Aeroflot from Lagos to Oslo via Moscow. During the inspection of her luggage customs officers discovered 527 grams of heroin with a value of about one million dollars in an ebony figurine. The information about that fact was handed over to the Norwegian side for its judicial investigation by competent authorities of Norway.

This move comes as fresh confirmation of the Soviet Union's readiness to develop international cooperation in combatting drug smuggling.

Further on Discovery

PM141141 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Sep 87 First Edition

[TASS correspondent A. Ryabushev report for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "Reporting Details": "Heroin Inside a Statuette"]

[Text] Following a request by the Norwegian authorities, documents and material evidence relating to a drug smuggling case discovered by Sheremetyevo Customs in

the possession of Norwegian student Ulsen Ase Mette on 18 July were handed over to representatives of the Norwegian Embassy in the USSR at the Main Administration of Customs Control under the USSR Council of Ministers 11 September.

Yu. Fedoskin, deputy chief of the Administration to Combat Smuggling, reported that Ulsen Ase Mette was flying from the Nigerian capital, Lagos, to Oslo on an Aeroflot transit flight. While Mette's personal belongings were being examined in Moscow, Senior Inspectors V. Chugunov and I. Chernyshov of Sheremetyevo Customs felt that a black wood statuette was rather heavy. It looked like a souvenir, but the X-ray equipment showed the existence of a cavity inside. They used a special instrument to open up the statuette and discovered heroin inside it.

The consignment was rather large on this occasion—527 grams worth about 1 million dollars. According to specialists, heroin is one of the most dangerous drugs. A dose of 0.01 gram could be fatal for the human organism.

Immediately following her explanations to Customs, Ulsen said that she was in no way involved with the statuette and that some acquaintances had allegedly asked her to carry it to Norway. But is this true?

An answer to this question will be forthcoming after Norwegian investigative organs investigate the material handed over by Soviet Customs to Rolf Baltzersen, Norwegian charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR.

"Soviet customs officials," he declared, "have demonstrated yet again the USSR's readiness to develop international cooperation in the struggle against drugs trafficking."

Since the beginning of this year Sheremetyevo Customs alone have confiscated 5 kg of hashish, 450 grams of marijuana, and 600 grams of heroin from foreigners. And together with Canadian and Netherlands customs officers, Soviet specialists have seized dangerous poisons worth 150 million dollars.

More on Estonian Emigres in Sweden

PM151535 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in Russian 2 September 1987 carries on page 4 under the headline "No Return for Shadows" a 3,000-word article by O. Miyl and I. Teterin, who write from Tallinn. The article, carried under the "Response" rubric, is a follow-up to three articles by the same writers on the criminal activities of four Estonian emigres in Sweden and Finland published by *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on 6,7, and 8 may this year. The present article notes the support received from Soviet readers for the previous articles and expresses surprise at the uproar that the series caused in the Swedish and Finnish press. The writers note that the arrest and imprisonment of two of the four emigres for robbery has highlighted the criminal nature of the activity of the Estonian emigre organizations in Sweden and has led to a reduction in that government's cultural grants to bodies such as the Estonian National Council. "The moment of truth really came when the hooligans were caught red-handed. It became clear to the Swedish public that for many years the leaders of the nationalist centers had simply deceived the government by asking for resources for cultural and educational needs." Miyl and Teterin note that the criminals have now been deprived of Soviet citizenship. They conclude the article by commenting on the continued attempts of the "enemies of Soviet Estonia to organize various acts of provocation under the protection of the nationalist organizations," which,they say, are linked with the CIA. Why does this activity go on, they ask? "The answer is simple. This handful of people have bosses for whom it is important to preserve the centers of hostility to the socialist world at all costs. No matter what changes take place in our country — be it the broad democratization of life, the development of glasnost, or the implementation of economic reforms — more and more new pretexts are devised for fueling hostile campaigns."

Finnish Premier Hails 'Trusting' Ties

PM151201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Finland-USSR: Course of Expanding Ties"]

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Sep—Finland will work to strengthen peace by seeking to maintain good, trusting relations with neighboring states and by pursuing a course of cooperation with all the peoples.

This is what H. Holkeri, the country's prime minister, told a meeting commemorating former Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen held at the Paasikivi Society today. The prime minister spoke highly of U.K. Kekkonen's activity in that post aimed at strengthening and expanding good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Strengthening and developing multifaceted Soviet-Finnish relations based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid, expanding traditional ties with the Nordic countries and other CSCE states, promoting steps toward detente and disarmament, and fostering UN activity are Finland's chief foreign policy aims, H. Holkeri observed. Finland will constantly strive to secure a nonnuclear status for northern Europe and to build confidence and security in the region, the prime minister stressed.

Regarding Finnish-Soviet trade and economic ties, he noted that trade between the two states exerts a particularly important influence on the country's economy and balanced development.

Finnish Commission Discusses Science

LD112156 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—A commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland whose 33rd session came to a close here

today decided to set up a permanent working group for space studies. The group will coordinate joint work in the sphere of astronomy, the exploration of near-earth space and the solar system. Much attention will be devoted to scientific instrument-making.

Participants in the session analyzed as well a proposal on organizing cooperation in ensuring the safety of nuclear power engineering, the diagnosing of aids and in the sphere of patents and licences.

New proposals were prepared and discussed on the activization of joint work in the sphere of science-intensive technologies, energy and res saving and other spheres of priority significance.

The commission pointed out the successful development of bilateral relations in various fields of science and technology. For instance, specialists from the two countries developed an automated line for the hardening of glass and created roofing materials with improved characteristics. Often such joint developments become another sphere of trade and economic cooperation and of production cooperation.

The session was chaired by Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. A Finnish delegation was led by Pekka Iauho.

Church Delegation Visits Norway
PM160827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] Oslo, 8 September—A Russian Orthodox Church delegation, headed by Archbishop Simon of Ryazan and Kasimov, which is here on an official visit, was received today by Kirsti Grondahl, Norwegian minister of church and education. The conversation touched on questions of broadening interchurch cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet religious figures spoke about the changes taking place in the country and the position of the church in Soviet society.

The Russian Orthodox Church delegation, made up of well-known USSR theologians, came to Norway at the invitation of the Norwegian Interchurch Council. Meetings with Norwegian religious figures, a visit to an Orthodox church and a Norwegian Bible society, participation in services, and lectures are on the program for their stay.

Murakhovskiy Receives Swedish Industrialist
PM141301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 11 September V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, received H.A. Rausing, chairman of the "Tetrapak" group of Swedish companies. The sides discussed certain questions of cooperation in the production of wrapping and packing materials and automatic lines for food industry enterprises.

Trade School For Socialist Countries Opens
LD092229 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Helsinki September 9 TASS — A department for teaching and for studying trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has been opened at the Higher Trade School in Turku, the biggest industrial centre of Finland.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Prime Minister Harri Holkeri of Finland pointed out that good relations between Finland and the Soviet Union unaffected by the changing situation that were built on an unshakeable foundation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948 had created a basis for trade between the two countries and for other types of large-scale economic cooperation. The prolongation of the treaty provided for the development of those relations for a long time to come. He said that those ties were of much importance for both countries.

Contacts between the two countries on a summit level are part of traditional relations based on mutual trust and a way to their further development. Trade with the USSR is a sphere in which the success of Finland has been beyond doubt so far, the prime minister of Finland said. The root cause of it is the persistent and purposeful work for further development of mutual confidence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Harri Holkeri pointed out the need for a serious attitude to the requirements of time and said that the Turku department had been created at the time when a process of transformations had been started in the USSR and other socialist countries, when negotiations were under way between CMEA and EEC, when joint ventures were started and experience was being accumulated in finding new forms of trade and economic cooperation between the East and the West.

Turkish Naval Squadron Ends Visit to Odessa
LD121430 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Odessa September 12 TASS—The Turkish naval squadron including destroyers "Kocatepe" and "Zafer", which was on a return official friendly visit in Odessa, has wound it up today. The Turkish ships under the command of Corps Admiral Jural Bayazit were on a six-day visit in the Soviet Black Sea port.

The Turkish naval seamen familiarised themselves with places of interest of Odessa, visited educational establishments, theatres, museums, a trade union resort for the workers and a young pioneer camp, met with Soviet seamen and students. Citizens of Odessa went on board the destroyers "Kocatepe" and "Zafer".

Our meetings with Soviet people proceeded in an atmosphere of openness, trust and sincere hospitality, a TASS correspondent was told in interview by Corps Admiral Jural Bayazit. "We were given an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the life of the Soviet people, their work, achievements and culture. We could convince ourselves first hand of the Soveit Union's consistent wish for the development of cooperation with all countries for the general benefit in the name of peace."

Jural Bayazit stressed that on the Black Sea, which separates the two countries, there are great opportunities for deepening goodneighbourly relations, whose foundation was laid by Lenin and Ataturk. He noted that the now traditional exchanges of visits between the Turkish and Soviet navies make a positive contribution to that vital process.

Today the destroyers Kocatepe and Zafer have left the port of Odessa. The official send-off ceremony of the ships was attended by Turkey's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR Oktay Cankardes.

Political & Social

Bus Drivers Near Moscow Stage 'Strike'

AU160834 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 16 (AFP) — Bus drivers at Chekhov, south of here, recently went on a half-day strike to protest against new wage scales introduced as part of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reform program, the weekly *Moscow News* reported Wednesday.

It was believed to be the first time that a protest leading to a work stoppage was openly reported in the Soviet Union.

Moscow News, however, did not use the word "strike", calling the stoppage an "incident".

Article 60 of the country's Constitution states that "the refusal to carry out a socially useful job is incompatible with the principles of socialist society."

"That morning, the inhabitants of Chekhov did not see a single bus in the streets... they learnt the truth at noon: the bus drivers had refused to leave the depot," the weekly said.

The deputy director of the town's public transport, Viktor Trofimov, told the weekly that the dispute, which occurred on what he terms a "black Monday", followed the introduction of new wage scales based on a law on state-run companies which came into force on July 1.

The law is aimed at increasing production by rewarding workers with bonuses. This is one of the main elements of Mr. Gorbachev's economic reforms, or perestroyka.

Moscow News added that local officials estimate that the bus driver's wages had dropped by an average of 10 rubles (15 dollars), while the drivers estimate the drop at 75 rubles (75 dollars).

One of the bus depot's foremen was quoted as saying that it is difficult to increase productivity with buses that "look like tanks after a battle" and are always breaking down.

The official in charge of transport at Chekhov, 70 kilometers (45 miles) south of Moscow, told the weekly that the situation was "returning to normal".

According to *Moscow News*, the authorities reacted swiftly to the strike. An hour and a half after the work stoppage began, regional transport officials were on the spot, and within three days, the town's Communist Party officials were handling the matter.

Mr. Trofimov noted that "three years ago there would have been cries of sabotage".

Leaders Mount Guard for Pleshakov

LD151308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow saw [words indistinct] member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor, winner of USSR Lenin and state prizes, colonel general, and USSR minister of the radio industry, off on his last journey today.

The hall of the House of Officers at Moscow Military District, where the coffin containing the body of the deceased was laid out, is adorned with the emblems of mourning. There are many wreaths. One of them is from the CPSU Cental Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. Red pillows bear the awards which marked the services of Pleshakov to the Communist Party and Soviet state.

In the guard of honor were Comrades Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Yeltsin, Talyzin, and Razumovskiy as well as deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of several ministries and departments, representatives of party, local soviet, and public organizations, military chiefs, scientists, and designers.

A mourning meeting was held at Novodevichiye cemetry where Petr Stepanovich Pleshakov was buried.

Soviet Leaders Sign Pleshakov Obituary

PM160835 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 September 1987 in its Second Edition carries on page 3 the 400-word obituary of Petr Stepanovich Pleshakov, USSR minister of the Radio Industry, who died 11 September. The obituary is signed by M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.P. Nikonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.N. Slyunkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, D.T. Yazov, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, V.A. Medvedev, G.P. Razumovskiy, A.K. Antonov, L.A. Voronin, Yu.D. Maslyukov, I.S. Silayev, B.L. Tolstykh, G.I. Marchuk, O.S. Belyakov, O.D. Baklanov, B.M. Belousov, I.S. Belousov, A.N. Volkov, N.V. Gorshkov, V.G. Kolesnikov, E.K. Pervyshin, L.D. Ryabev, A.S. Systsov, P.V. Finogenov, M.Yu. Yusupov, V.I. Smyslov, M.S. Smirtyukov, S.F. Akhromeyev, A.D. Lizichev, A.N. Yefimov, I.M. Tretyak, V.M. Shabanov, I.M. Maltsev, A.G. Basistov, V.I. Shimko, V.A. Kurochkin, O.A. Korolev, V.T. Saykin, V.L. Koblov, M.N. Zyabkin, V.I. Gladyshev, F.P. Kovrigo, A.N. Korotonoshko, G.P. Kutsenko, O.A. Losev, S.S. Nikolskiy, A.P. Reutov, N.A. Rymarev, N.I. Khlebnikov, B.V. Bunkin, G.N. Gromov, V.P. Yefremov, V.P. Ivanov, Yu.M. Perunov, G.G. Ryabov, A.I. Savin, V.S. Semenikhin, G.I. Larkov, V.P. Milovanov, Yu.M. Svirin, and A.A. Turchak.

Vorotnikov Tours Volgograd Oblast 7-9 Sep

PM161009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Accelerate the Pace of Restructuring"]

[Text] Volgograd, 9 Sep — The practical work of party, soviet, and economic organs in restructuring the economy and the social sphere and further deepening democracy was at the center of attention in the conversations

and meetings which V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, had with working people during his 7-9 September visit to Volgograd Oblast.

When acquainting himself with the work of farms in Ilovlinskiy, Frolovskiy, Mikhaylovskiy, and Srednеakhtubinskiy Rayons, he emphasized the need to accelerate the introduction of scientifically validated crop farming systems, intensive techniques, and new forms of labor organization and incentives. The effectiveness of progressive approaches is shown by the experience of the "Krasnyy Partizan" Kolkhoz and other advanced farms, which are distinguished by a high level of profitability and which produce harvests higher than the average in the oblast in all weather conditions.

Talking with machine operators and specialists out in the fields, V.I. Vorotnikov noted that instances of successful work by individual collectives do not make the task of accelerating the implementation of Food Program any less urgent. It was stressed that the necessary efforts to resolve it are being taken in the oblast.

Ways of integrating science and production were discussed. There was a detailed discussion of this topic at the oblast agro-industrial committee's training center. Here there was a display of new equipment which the oblast's industrial enterprises are producing to help the countryside. Attention was drawn to the need to accelerate their series production by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

During a detailed discussion with teams engaged in harvesting it was stressed that the large-scale work being carried out in the oblast in land reclamation and increasing the yield of irrigated lands is of special significance for strengthening the feed base. At the "Plamya Revolyutsii" Sovkhoz, V.I. Vorotnikov inspected "Meliorator," a modern complex equipped with automatic machines and high-powered sprinklers. From the very beginning the large new section has been staffed with teams working under contract with labor remuneration based on the quality of the feed that they procure. But that is not the case on all farms and the modernizaton of old reclamation systems is slow.

The acute problems of developing the processing industry, construction, and planning were raised at a meeting with the specialists of "Volga," the oblast's first agro-industrial combine. Criticism was leveled at machine builders, who are failing to provide enterprises with the modern highly productive equipment which would enable them to significantly expand the range of produce in the stores. One such store has been opened by the combine in Volgograd. V.I. Vorotnikov talked with customers there and at other trade enterprises as well as at the Central Market. It was noted that kolkhozes and sovkhozes must trade more actively at markets. Wider use must be made of the reserves of enterprises' subsidiary farms, private plots, and collective horticulture and truck farming so as to improve the population's food supply.

Great attention was paid to questions of the switch by industrial enterprises in the oblast to new economic management conditions. When visiting shops at the "Barrikada" Production Association the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers inquired about workers' labor and consumer conditions and questions relating to scientific and technical progress. It was pointed out that the leaders of this and other very large enterprises are slow to begin the production of high-quality consumer goods. Local soviets are showing insufficient exactingness on the matter of accelerating their production and expanding the consumer services sphere.

Problems of the accelerated assimilation of design capacities of large modern production units formed the main theme of the discussion at the Volga pipe plant. V.I. Vorotnikov visited shops and inspected the electrometallurgical complex which is under construction. He saw how this enterprise's workers are building individual houses.

The chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers met with working people of the Krasnooktyabrskiy electoral okrug, which elected him as a deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet.

He visited the Ethnographic Museum in Ilovlinskiy Rayon and the "Barrikada" Production Association's Gagarin park of culture and saw the monument to the heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad on the Mamayev Kurgan. Wreaths were laid in the memorial's Hall of Military Glory and by the Eternal Flame on the Square of the Fallen Warriors.

There was a conversation with the party, soviet, and economic aktiv at the CPSU Obkom.

V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by B.I. Kalashnikov, first secretary of the obkom, and A.N. Orlov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

Geology, Coal, Metallurgy Ministries Changed
LD071840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has changed the following union-republican ministries of the USSR into all-union ministries of the USSR: The Ministry of Geology of the USSR, the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR.

AIDS Leaflets Distributed in Moscow

PM151719 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with Prof V. Popov, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Medical Problems of Cultivating a Healthy Way of Life Among the Population, by V. Belikov under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Calling": "What You Need To Know About AIDS"; place and date of interview not specified; first two paragraphs are in the form of an introduction; passage in boldface as published]

[Text] This morning I pulled out of my mail box, together with the newspapers, an oblong leaflet carefully folded so that one immediately noticed its title: "This Is What You Must Know About AIDS." What I held in my hand was a medical booklet containing a brief and clear text and line-drawing illustrations.

This "warning message" to Muscovites, compiled by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Medical Problems of Cultivating a Healthy Way of Life Among the Population, will be distributed in the next few days to all mailboxes, of which there are over 2 million in the capital. I telephoned the institute's director, Prof V. Popov, from the editorial office.

[Belikov] Vladimir Fedorovich, what is the print run of this booklet?

[Popov] A total of 10 million copies. It is being distributed in the capital by agreement with the Moscow Post Office. Let me note, by the way, that the state has incurred considerable expense to organize the leaflet's free delivery in Moscow. At the same time, large shipments of the booklet have been sent to sanitary education units and offices. There are about 1,000 such institutions throughout the country. They will immediately organize the local delivery of the booklet.

[Belikov] Is the AIDS situation in our country so threatening?

[Popov] Of course not, just a few dozen people infected by the virus have been diagnosed so far. But this illness has confirmed better than any other the truth of the old medical adage: **Prevention is easier than cure.** Since AIDS is at present incurable, the best means to combat it is to prevent any possible infection and to explain the protection and prevention measures.

[Belikov] Will this booklet be your only publication dealing with this problem?

[Popov] No, we have prepared a series of posters with explanatory text, and they have already been passed on for printing. Special cassettes will also be released containing recorded mini-lectures (of 2-3 minutes duration) to be played to audiences during meetings with medical personnel at rest homes, sanatoriums, and clinics.

[Belikov] Who are the authors of the booklets, manuals, and recommendations published by your institute?

[Popov] They are leading specialists on the problem, medical scientists who are recognized authorities in their sphere. In particular, the AIDS publications have been prepared by Academicians B. Pokrovskiy and V. Zhdanov, recently deceased, of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and other famous medical scientists. [Popov ends]

In conclusion, a brief quotation from the booklet: "Who Suffers from AIDS? 77 percent are homosexual men or men having sexual contacts with both men and women, and persons leading a disorderly sexual life; 15 percent are drug addicts taking drugs intravenously; 1 percent are people receiving numerous blood transfusions; 1 percent are children born of mothers infected with AIDS; and in 5 percent of cases the cause of infection has not been determined, owing either to the patient's death or to his refusal to supply the necessary information."

TASS Reports on AIDS Control in Leningrad

LD112159 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Leningrad September 11 TASS—TASS correspondent Nikolay Konstantinov writes:

Lyudmila N., 28, a woman residing in Leningrad, was discharged from the AIDS control ward of a Leningrad hospital for contagious patients today following a month-long clinical examination.

A medical commission had diagnosed that she is a potential carrier of the AIDS virus, the first and so far the only one among Soviet residents of the city which has a population of five million.

In line with the decree issued by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on August 26, this year, Lyudmila signed a pledge to refrain from sexual contacts for five years, and was warned about responsibility for breaking this pledge. Otherwise, criminal proceedings may be instituted against her with a subsequent punishment of up to eight years' imprisonment.

Earlier, a student from an African country was hospitalized in Leningrad last summer and then sent home by the embassy because he was obviously ill with AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

Yet another foreigner, whose blood manifested the signs of the dangerous virus, is now under a thorough examination.

Professor Aza Rakhmanova, chief infectious disease officer of Leningrad, one of the leaders of the AIDS control committee which has been set up here, has told me this during a tour of a specialized clinic at the city hospital for contagious patients.

One-bed medical wards resembling rather the suites of a comfortable hotel, are empty now. But what is the medical specialists' forecast for the future? Are disease-prevention barriers to AIDS, this 'plague of the 20th century', reliable enough?

"Considering that, apart from a huge number of tourists, 15-17 thousand foreign citizens arrive in Leningrad every year for studies or work, even the current comparatively safe situation in our city does not give grounds for complacency", said Professor Rakhmanova.

"A consultative diagnostics centre, to which any person may apply with a request to test blood for AIDS, anonymously too, has been functioning actively here for a year now. These days, for example, 30-40 people come here every day, and there are up to a hundred telephone calls."

The organisation of an inter-departmental clinical immunology laboratory in Leningrad has become, in the opinion of Professor Rakhmanova and her colleagues, an important step in AIDS prevention efforts.

All blood donors and every ampule of conserved blood here are now mandatorily tested for the AIDS virus before transfusion: This means about half a million doses a year. A quest is now under way here for antibodies against the AIDS virus, and new Soviet test systems for diagnosing AIDS are being tried. Three hundred such laboratories are supposed to open in the country as a whole.

"We do not experience a lack of funds, equipment and preparations when the matter concerns the prevention and diagnosing of AIDS," Aza Rakhmanova emphasized.

"Thus, the City Soviet of Leningrad sanctioned without hisitation the construction of a specialized 600-bed hospital although today we could not brings a single patient there. But one should take a sober view of the increased danger of AIDS and of its rapid spread around the world."

IZVESTIYA Views Restructuring in Armenia

PM151243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by own correspondent S. Bablumyan: "Opinions 'From Above' and 'From Below' have diverged; or What They Are Saying About Restructuring in Armenia"]

[Text] Yerevan—The kiosk where I buy newspapers in the morning and the food store where I look in every day stand next to each other. Each time I see the same picture: While they wait for the store to open, the people in line for meat are rustling the pages of the fresh newspapers. Not so long ago they would begin with the central publications because they would find in them things about which local newspapers used to keep quiet—evidence of the changes connected with restructuring "somewhere over there."

"When will it begin in our republic?" they would shrug in perplexity, having read in "their" newspaper of how "the Armenian working people, inspired by the decisions, are fully determined . . ."

At exactly 0800 hours taxis roll up to the store, the line silently parts to let the imposing salespeople through to the doors. Then people get in line at the counter and continue their unhurried conversation. Indeed, they have nowhere special to hurry to, for it is well known that it is pensioners who stand in line in the morning. On the days before big holidays I see on their jackets the close rows of medal ribbons. On ordinary evenings my interlocutors take their place in the park—here the range of conversationalists is broader and the subject matter of their conversations is more varied.

I will not start to discuss the degree to which what people talk about openly in an informal situation is reflected in the subject matter of our regular unified political days, but in both cases the subject of conversation is the same—how restructuring is proceeding in Armenia. Here are lines from a newspaper report about a recent political day: "The meetings spoke of the slow overcoming of stagnation phenomena on important salients of economic development . . . of the inconsistent solution of questions of updating the production apparatus . . . Specific proposals were made . . . , specific examples were cited . . . Criticism was leveled against higher-ranking party, soviet, and economic organs . . ." And so on. It is hard to understand who exactly is impeding restructuring and precisely how. Yet talk undeservedly called philistine has one undisputed merit—it not only designates "stagnation phenomena" but also gives the names and addresses of those who are opposing the overcoming of these phenomena.

A philistine is, according to the dictionary, someone without a social outlook living by petty personal interests. And, if you like, you can accuse those angry pensioners of being reluctant to see the wide world behind a piece of meat. Only today have we openly admitted that theft flourished in the Yerevan stores as, indeed, it did in others, that people here give short weight and short measure, shortchange customers, and trade from under the counter . . . Yet the "philistines" have been talking about this out loud for many years. Am I right? It was suggested that a broader view be taken of things, that people's purview be expanded so that "individual shortcomings" could not cast a shadow on our successes as a whole, which are especially impressive when you look on them "with a leader's eyes." But people preferred to believe their own eyes and then a somewhat different picture was revealed, made up of numerous fragments like the following criminal ones.

In Yerevan's No 365 store they hid food worth R1,230 under the counter. G. Muradyan, director of store No 517, put aside R1,950 for his own purposes. D. Antonyan, a saleswoman at store No 604, overcharged a customer by R5 and her colleague S. Arutyunyan from store No 714 appropriated R28 and a few kopeks when selling sausages . . .

I have cited at random just a few of the numerous violations of trading regulations which have become virtually the norm for life in Armenia. It was not done to

enlarge on these phenomena, and not only in the trade sphere, in offices where people could and should have set to work and rectified the situation. People spoke among themselves and seemingly for themselves about the outrages which were being perpetrated, yet the upper echelons of power preferred at the slightest provocation to ascribe shortcomings to the concept of the "narrow-minded philistine." But even today there are people in the republic who please their bosses' ears with claims that everything is completely in order in Armenia and it is time to take breath, to take a look back, and to wonder how the remainder of the population is keeping up with us. For instance, how to explain a passage by N. Adalyan, secretary of the Armenian Writers Union, who announced from the rostrum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee March (1987) Plenum that restructuring had occurred in the republic even before April 1985. The others were a little late, he said . . . It is strange that none of the participants in the plenum removed the speaker from this state of euphoria or asked what this resounding verbosity meant.

If "restructuring has been accomplished" why should the timid attempts to rectify what by reason of extreme neglect demands thorough, not to say fundamental, restructuring, not be called "measures for further improvement?" For instance, water supplies for Yerevan City or the construction of schools and children's institutions . . .

It is well known that "further improvement" presupposes a more or less tolerable state of affairs to start with. But what if we go back? In the last 5-year plan over 20 million rubles in capital investments earmarked for water supplies for cities and villages were not assimilated. Yet now, according to the results for the first half of the year, not a single rayon or city in the republic fulfilled the capital construction plan. What "further improvement" can we speak of here?

"What has happened to us? . . We have found ourselves on a slippery path where the popular moral values of which every Armenian is proud are being smashed," S. Sarukhanyan, editor of the "Armenfilm" film studio, says. "We used always to give the best food from the table to our children. We gave them the last piece of food when we ourselves had nothing to eat. But today we often pilfer what belongs to little children. What has happened to us? In the tragic years of our history we linked Armenia's future with our children and the first thing we did was to teach them to read and write. We taught them the letters thought up by the great Mesrop Mashtots [5th century Armenian scholar]. Today, having named a new rayon of Yerevan for him, we have allowed the school—and schools are in any case in short supply in Yerevan—to be handed over to the raykom. Yerevan's children also lack kindergartens, but before our very eyes the gorispolkom national education department is settled in a building allocated for use as a kindergarten. What has happened to our conscience, why do we keep quiet?"

This is all the absolute truth. Although I cannot agree with one point—people have not kept quiet. That there have been those reluctant to hear them, calling their talk philistine, is another matter. It was more convenient that way. The "individual shortcomings" briefly mentioned from lofty rostrums somehow emphasized fine Armenian reality. But an abundance of these "individual shortcomings" has accumulated in the republic. Having made an excessive impact, they have markedly deformed the moral criteria of society. The shift away from universally recognized norms of morality has led to the point where the bad has begun to be accepted as merely undesirable and nothing more.

In fulfilling my duties as a correspondent I have frequently seen people obliged to pay for what was rightfully theirs. People pay extra to those in authority for an apartment, an automobile, a tourist voucher for a trip abroad, and accept it as their due. They become indignant not at the actual fact of extortion but at the fact that the level of "taxation" is excessively high.

"Try buying coffee or cigarettes at their correct price in Yerevan's stores," R. Avetyan, a worker at the Dzerzhinskiy machine tool plant, says. "It won't work! . . . I have been living in a hostel for 13 years and my children have grown up here. I had to put my son in hospital recently — I paid R100 for his operation."

"You were still lucky," lathe operator S. Ratevosyan joined in the conversation. "They demanded R500 from us. The operation was more complicated, it is true."

"Generally speaking you can scarcely buy a box of matches in the store for its proper price," crane operator N. Ambartsumyan added.

Many machine tool workers have been living in this chilly hostel for 15-16 years and they do not know when they will receive apartments. The majority found shelter here when they were single but now they are raising about 200 children in a so-called bachelors' hostel. Many of these children are no longer children and have graduated from school and are sitting VUZ entrance examinations.

Again there is far from idle talk about how realistic it is to obtain a student's card without giving bribes. They named the Yerevan Teachers' Institute and the National Economy Institute.

The "voices from the street," taking shape as a demanding cry, have already started to be heard at meetings of labor collectives and have spilled over onto the pages of newspapers and there has been a sharp increase in the number of letters addressed to the central organs. Nor could it be otherwise. The steep wave of changes could not fail to roll even here.

It is clear that you cannot wash yourself clean of bribery, favoritism, extortion, and other scum in just a day or two. But the further we proceed the more the need for

cleansing is becoming the motive force of changes in Armenia. Understandably, these changes do not suit everyone. But one thing is clear to everyone—they will no longer succeed in reversing restructuring. Although some people believe that there may be attempts to divert it on the sly, to start talking in high-flown phrases, to replace restructuring with a semblance of vigorous activity. The "philistine" is also warning against this.

We must heed his words about what is urgent, we must set to work more rapidly and resolutely. The work is only just beginning.

Zagladin on Glasnost, New Press Law

Part One

PM151051 London MORNING STAR in English 14 Sep 87 p 7

[First of two-part report on "exclusive" interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU International Department and member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet, by STAR Moscow correspondent Kate Clark: "Glasnost—An Open Exchange of Views"]

[Text] Behind Vadim Zagladin's desk hangs a lithoprint of the house in Lille where The Internationale was composed and another of an early workers demonstration in Berlin.

Vadim Zagladin has long been involved in the Soviet Communist Party's international work and he is the author of many works on international political and philosophical topics. His manner is fraternal and he started our interview by enquiring affectionately about how my children are getting on.

"Glasnost means the open expression of how people are relating to all that is going on and to all the decisions which are being taken," he says.

"And of course within this, differing points of view are going to be expressed—and they are answered by other points of view. Naturally there's a limit to everything, including glasnost—and that limit is the law," he explains.

"But the framework of the law is pretty wide. The mere expression of differing points of view is not a violation of the law; in a discussion or dialogue, everybody has the right to put and answer any viewpoint. This is an inalienable element in the life of society, we think."

Vadim Zagladin talks about the so-called "non-formal grouping" which calls itself Pamyat, or Memory which appears nationalistic and almost verges on the racist.

This grouping, whilst espousing the cause of the perestroyka as if it had been its own, identifies "bureaucracy" and "Zionists" as the main enemy and has alarmed many with its chauvinism and dangerous affinity with anti-Semitism.

"I don't think Pamyat violates the framework of the law," Vadim Zagladin says.

"It's another matter whether one agrees with what they say or not. I don't as a rule, although there are some ordinary decent people in the organisation. If Pamyat applied under the terms of the new Press Law which is forthcoming, to publish a journal of its own, say, and in it it was to publish any anti-Semitic material, then of course it would be breaking the law and would be dealt with accordingly.

"Race hatred is punishable by law under our constitution, so any such occurrence would be quite out of the question here."

The forthcoming Press Law is one of 20 or so new laws at present being drawn up to enshrine glasnost as a normal way of life. It will formulate all the necessary rules on how organisations are to go about getting published, where to register, provision of print facilities and so on. At present newspapers and magazines belong to the state, the Communist Party or to different social organisations, such as *Trud* (*Labour*), the trade union daily, or *Working Woman* from the Soviet Women's Committee.

There are hundreds of them belonging to the many existing organisations here and they are far more varied than the typical picture of the Soviet press painted in the West.

The forthcoming Bill on the Press will provide the legal framework for the new organisations which are coming into existence more and more under the broadening atmosphere of glasnost and encouraging people's initiative.

"I think the emergence of these non-formal groups is a normal phenomenon," Vadim Zagladin stresses.

"Why shouldn't they exist? As long as they remain within the law and do not go against the constitution and do not violate citizens' rights . . . . There's nothing so surprising about it, and there are already very many different groups which have been formed."

The new groups, he points out, will in turn necessitate another new law sooner or later. "As you in Britain know," he jokes, "there has to be the law. They say you can find a law for everything in Britain—if not from the present time, then dug up out of the past! Well, we shan't be taking any law from the 18th Century, but we are intent on strengthening and broadening our own type of legal system."

When people ask about how glasnost shows itself here it's hard to know where to begin, there's so much to say. Television is just one example with leaders of the non-formal groups and organisations being invited to put their point of view in discussion panels and debates. Not everybody here is happy about this. "Glasnost is unusual for many people," Vadim Zagladin admits.

"We get letters from people saying aren't we going too far, aren't we perhaps saying too much?

"No, we're not saying too much," he emphasises. "We think we're still not saying enough. We all know how to argue with each other, but what we need is to be able to discuss, to express well founded opinions and proposals.

He cites a recent discussion among a number of Soviet journals where the differences of opinion expressed had taken an acrid, offensive tone, as an example of how not to do things.

"The process of perestroyka in the political arena means renewal," he continues.

"Many new things are happening and will go on happening. We do not even know what new forms this may take on in the future," Professor Zagladin points out, adding that multiple candidacies in some constituencies in the last elections is also something new.

"People are not used to this, and some good comrades might think this could be dangerous—that perhaps the wrong person might get elected, or people might say something out of place. Old habits die hard—and people look at contemporary processes through the prism of these old habits."

"This is one factor, and the other is that a small proportion of citizens do not accept some of the new processes. But the majority are ready to speak their mind and take part in the discussion. Nowadays people talk of things that were never talked about before except within the family.

"The mood of the overwhelming majority of people is correct: They want something better, they want socialism to be stronger, to develop further. They want Socialism to be more attractive, for it to give people more.

"We are not interested in changing our political system, as many in the West, usually outside the ranks of Communists, would like us to do," Professor Zagladin stresses.

"We will not do this. Our constitution does not allow this. And our people wouldn't allow it. But what we will do is to perfect Socialism, in an all-rounded way. And to guarantee success on this road we do not need to change our system. Our system possesses huge reserves which we have only begun to tap."

Tomorrow: Glasnost at a local level.

Part Two

PM151055 London MORNING STAR in English 15 Sep 87 p 7

[Second of two-part report on "exclusive" interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU International Department and member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet, by STAR Moscow correspondent Kate Clark: "Strengthening Soviet Democracy"]

[Text] Three new laws which will radically change people's lives have been passed by the Soviet Union. In their different ways all are intended to legalise glasnost or openness in Soviet government, administration, public affairs and industry.

"We want to bring everybody into discussion," says Vadim Zagladin. "We want more opinions, more ideas, and on a wide range of questions."

One of the three new laws is called On the Nationwide Discussion of Key Issues of State Life. This law is intended to promote citizens participation in the drafting of decisions on major issues of state and public life.

"Of course new laws have always been discussed in the past," Vadim Zagladin points out, "but what often happened was that the discussions were pre-organised and, therefore, largely formal."

"Meetings used to be held, people used to speak, saying what was good about the proposed law, but few observations were ever made, and that was that. What was lacking was involved, enthusiastic participation in the discussion."

In this sort of formal, superficial "discussion", many valuable ideas that did emerge were often not taken into account by the Commissions set up to work on the results of the discussion.

The other shortcoming was that in the past discussion of new laws would be held in the press and in the workplace in national issues, at an all-union level. However, discussion at a local level was very rare. "Only a few councils ever published their projects locally for local people to study them," Vadim Zagladin says.

"How can we be content to remain at this level if we really want to bring everybody into the discussion? All issues—even small local ones affecting one bloc of flats—should be discussed openly."

The present Soviet Communist Party leadership is not paying increasing attention to public opinion—not only stimulating it—but heeding it. Special sections have been set up within the party organisation specifically to study public opinion. The party and the many Soviet newspapers are getting record numbers of letters these days. Opinions expressed in these are now often cited and studied at Politburo and Secretariat meetings.

A wider project to divert Siberian rivers for irrigation purposes was cancelled precisely as a result of this sort of study of public opinion, including in this case, expert opinion of ecologists and environmentalists.

Professor Zagladin points out that the recent resolutions passed on protecting certain areas and towns from environmental pollution were a large extent as a result of public pressure from below.

"It's extremely important to have the opinion of those against—because you always have views for and against any project, and sometimes completely different third positions, putting forward and entirely different point of view. Everything has to be weighed up."

"Democracy never comes easy," Vadim Zagladin smiles. "Of course this pluralism of points of view will complicate the taking of decisions. But on the other hand the decisions taken will be better founded."

Another law that has been passed is called On Procedure for Legal Appeal Against Illegal Actions by Officials, Impinging upon the Rights of Citizens.

Why is such a law necessary?

"No administrative system, no matter how good, is guaranteed against abuse of mistaken systems," Vadim Zagladin explains.

"We have cases where officials have abused their office. In our press you can read about cases of wrongful court decisions and improper methods used by certain individuals at the workplace. The new law is to protect and guarantee the constitutional rights of Soviet citizens."

The need for such a law has long since been recognised. Article 58 of the Soviet Constitution envisages a law in precisely these terms—Professor Zagladin points out that after 10 years the necessary law had not been passed.

"This is one more evidence of the slowing-down process over recent years which our party has identified."

At last year's 27th Communist Party Congress it was agreed that it was necessary to speed up the elaboration [word illegible] the law. A little over a year later the bill became law.

Over 20 entirely new laws are at present being prepared and a number of existing laws will be updated over the coming period, the professor explains.

The other law passed this summer has received more attention—the Law on the State Enterprise (Amalgamation).

To come into effect from next January, this law makes the whole of Soviet industry and agriculture self-financing and self-supporting.

It allows for all management positions to be filled through election by the workforce, and for the workers to have unprecedented say in managing their industry's affairs through the newly set-up Councils of the Work Collective.

"The Law on the State Enterprise aims at glasnost," Vadim Zagladin stressed.

"Developing people's initiative, making it so that people can speak openly about everything—that is an important pre-requisite for society to develop further. Imagine all the debate that's going to be when elections for management posts get going in factories and workshops! It'll be a nightmare. But that's a good thing, because people will have elected managers of their own choice."

Already this year elections have been held in many places over the country and whilst mistakes might have been made in the process, Vadim Zagladin says that it is well worthwhile.

"We are sure we are on the right course. Otherwise it will be impossible to carry out the perestroyka.

"However for this course to be implemented, it requires a solid legal foundation. We had some gaps in our legality as regards citizens' personal rights and those of the work collective but now what we are doing is filling in those gaps.

"The three laws are to deepen our democracy, to perfect our democratic norms.

"They are important links in the process of strengthening the legal basis of democratic life in our society."

Health Minister on Psychiatric Abuses

PM151325 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Sep 87 p 4

[Interview with RSFSR Health Minister A. Potapov by V. Andriyanov: "In the Light of Day"—first paragraph is editorial introduction; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Readers' letters to *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* in response to the articles "Criminal Diagnosis" and "Confrontation of Bribery Experts" are commented on by RSFSR Health Minister A. Potapov.

[Andriyanov] Anatoliy Ivanovich, let us start with the question that crops up most often: Why has psychiatry become a sealed-off area and why has it escaped public control?

[Potapov] Psychiatry—both as a science and a branch of medical practice—has for a long time remained not only without a thoroughgoing assessment of its shortcomings but also without adequate coverage of its problems in the mass-circulation press. However, this also applies to a substantial extent to medicine as a whole: It is only in the last few years that many socially significant problems relating to medical science and health care, particularly questions of professional duty, medical and scientific ethics, and many other issues have begun to be raised with due acuteness and have been publicly discussed. These questions are topical ones for psychiatry too. But it is essential to bear psychiatry's specific characteristics in mind.

There are certain objective difficulties involved in covering problems of psychiatric practice in the popular press. They are due to the special features of psychiatric help within the health care system and the particular and often incorrect attitude that exists toward psychiatric illnesses and the patients suffering from them. Maintenance of medical confidentiality is traditional and absolute, and press discussion of particular cases of unscrupulous action on the part of doctors or the personnel of

psychiatric establishments therefore demands that journalists or psychiatric specialists writing in the press exhibit special care, discretion, and tact regarding particular patients and the category of patients suffering from psychiatric illness as a whole. By no means everyone is yet ready for this. It is essential not only to analyze shortcomings and breaches by doctors and organizers of psychiatric help and provide a thorough evaluation of the facts but also to carry out competent and careful educational work.

Regarding your readers' question I would also like to point out that the social significance of psychiatry as an important branch of medicine was not adequately appreciated for many years. For a number of reasons considerable changes in the pattern of human illnesses have occurred in our time: A number of infectious, highly contagious diseases have declined and become of secondary importance, as it were, while so-called chronic nonepidemic diseases have assumed incomparably greater significance in human pathology. Psychiatric illnesses, many of which become chronic, occupy a prominent place among them both in terms of their distribution and the degree of invalidity suffered by the patients.

This underrating of psychiatry's social significance has been manifested not only by health care organisers but by society as a whole. While the maintenance of medical confidentiality regarding individuals with psychiatric abnormalities is mandatory, the state of affairs in psychiatry and the state of psychiatric help need not only attention but constant monitoring on the part of the public. The public and, in particular, the press can do much to remove the shortcomings built up over many years, improving the material base, altering the work style, and developing progressive new forms of help.

A ministry collegium session has examined the state of psychiatric help in Moscow City and Oblast in the light of critical press articles and noted very serious shortcomings. Hospitals are overcrowded. Patients in Ministry of Social Security residential homes occupy around one-third of all beds. In the last 5-year plan no city or oblast built a single standard psychiatric hospital or psychoneurological clinic. Many hospitals are in in a run-down state. The composition of leading cadres is causing concern and a there are a large number of cases of breaches of labor discipline and drunkenness. Investigation has revealed serious shortcomings in the condition and organization of treatment of psychiatric patients. Work with the group of patients who present a danger to society has been neglected.

The collegium made a detailed and specific decision. It requires that the state of psychiatric help be brought up to date.

[Andriyanov] You, obviously, can assess the cases about which our newspaper has spoken not just as the republic's health minister but also as a psychiatrist with great practical experience.

[Potapov] As a psychiatrist my assessment of the cases presented in *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* is clear: The actions of the doctors involved in deliberately inaccurate clinical or forensic psychiatric assessment of the condition of people under examination are not just criminal but immoral. Such actions are contrary to the humanist principles guiding the overwhelming majority of Soviet psychiatrists. At the RSFSR Health Ministry collegium session we spoke about this in an open and principled way. In many instances forensic psychiatric examination is accompanied by problems of a clinical and technical nature. Yet psychiatrists have at their disposal precise clinical criteria and a wide range of methods enabling them to draw a rigorously validated conclusion as to whether or not those being examined are sane and whether or not they are feigning a condition.

[Andriyanov] Judging by our mail, we are not talking about isolated cases. Many comrades cite similar examples in their letters. The editorial office has passed some of the letters on to the prosecutor's office, and some to you in the RSFSR Health Ministry. Let me give the names of correspondents whose letters have been passed on to the Health Ministry: V. Ponomarenko, chairman of the outpatient forensic psychiatric assessment board in Kalinin; V. Kondratenko, physiologist at Leningrad's No 6 Psychiatric Hospital's epilepsy center; T. Lakhmanova, staffer at Dmitrovskiy's No 16 Psychiatric Hospital; S. Zagrekova; V. Yermilova . . .

[Potapov] We are aware that the cases published in your newspaper do to some extent reflect the unhappy state of affairs in this branch of medical care, and not just there. As for the letters from working people conveyed to the ministry, I must assure you that all the cases indicated in them will be carefully studied and measures will be taken to rectify shortcomings substantiated by objective analysis.

[Andriyanov] Anatoliy Ivanovich, our correspondents attached to two letters extracts from local newspapers about how healthy people were hospitalized in Kazan and Odessa. Judging by the report entitled "Instrument of Revenge" published in the newspaper *Sovetskaya Tatariya*, a work performance appraisal report and two statements by people whom the doctor did not even meet were the basis for the hospitalization of schoolteacher K. Also in Kazan another person "was removed directly from his workplace by the psychiatric ambulance service for voicing criticism." "I must say that I am terrified just by the very thought," the article "Instrument of Revenge" says, "of how easy it is for any of us to be sent for enforced treatment in a psychiatric hospital."

So what are the rules regulating committal to psychiatric hospital? Do they not need adjusting so as to serve as a reliable bar to slander, revenge, or retribution?

[Potapov] There are specific instructions on this score. But the instructions are carried out by people who, regrettably, do not always come up to the necessary professional standard.

We have confirmed a number of cases of arbitrary interpretation of the instruction on immediate hospitalization as a result of which people's civil rights have been infringed and moral traumas caused. I think therefore that it is expedient for the instruction to be clarified or, shall we say, made more specific so as to preclude a broad interpretation.

The RSFSR Health Ministry is presently studying these questions, after which appropriate proposals will be made.

[Andriyanov] Now for those letters which argue against the newspaper. They come from the relatives of Yu. Massover, whom you can probably understand in some way, and a group of staffers at Kashchenko Hospital, whose position is neither understandable nor justifiable. Judging by all accounts, the collective of that hospital and perhaps not just that hospital still have a great deal to rethink.

[Potapov] Regarding the letters sent by Yu. Massover's relatives, and especially those of staffers at Kashcheno Hospital, I have to agree with you entirely here: It is impossible to either understand or justify the letterwriters' position. I think that the very behavior of the group (I do not believe it represents the collective) of hospital staffers and the writing of a letter justifying breaches of professional duty deserves discussion and condemnation by the hospital collective. This, I understand, has been carried out.

[Andriyanov] Glasnost and openness must be increasingly established in the work of health care establishments. The expansion of democratic norms in the life of labor collectives is the most reliable barrier to all breaches. What is the RSFSR Health Ministry doing in this regard?

[Potapov] I have already spoken about the role of the public. However, the doctors themselves must lead the way. The Law on Labor Collectives must play its role not only at national economic enterprises but in medicine. We will carry out systematic work to ensure that the broadest strata of medical workers take part in solving the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and secure a universal improvement in the quality of medical services.

Together with all working people, the republic's doctors are now discussing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers draft "Basic Guidelines for the Development of the Population's Health Care and Restructuring of the USSR Health Care Service in the Period Through the Year 2000." "Improving the health of every Soviet person is a task of paramount importance," this important document says, "and is the humane and noble goal of the economic and social development of our society."

The draft contains provisions touching directly upon the theme of our conversation. It is proposed to implement measures to prevent the most widespread diseases of the nervous system and psychiatric disorders; to expand the network of psychoneurological clinics, hospitals, branches in rural localities, and residental homes equipped with occupational therapy workshops. It is intended to organize at enterprises the requisite number of special sections for social and occupational rehabilitation of patients with mental disorders.

It is the doctor, entrusted with that most precious thing—people's life and health—who stands at the center of all this work.

BRIEFS

Presidium Awards Lenin Order

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred the Order of Lenin on USSR Finance Minister Boris Ivanovich Gostev in recognition of his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in honor of his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 87 LD]

Economic

Resolution on Gosplan Restructuring
PM151538 Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 33, 1987 pp 658-687

[CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree No 816, dated 17 July 1987: "On Restructuring Planning and Enhancing the Role of the USSR Gosplan in the New Conditions of Management"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers note that the planned management of the economy as an integrated national economic complex is a very important gain and advantage of socialism and the main instrument of the implementation of the party's economic policy. All the achievements in developing the Soviet economy, science, and culture and increasing the people's prosperity are inseparably linked with it.

Proceeding from an in-depth analysis of national economic development at the current stage, the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum drew up a program for a radical reform of economic management. The plenum defined the fundamental restructuring of the entire planning system as a key, organic part of the implementation of this program.

The established planning system does not correspond to the new requirements and conflicts with the tasks and conditions of national economic development at the current stage. It acts as an impediment to the transition to economic methods of management and the creation of the mechanism of acceleration which ensures that the national economy develops predominantly by means of qualitative factors. Serious shortcomings have arisen in the planning work and other activities of the USSR

Gosplan, and phenomena which are incompatible with a planned economy have occurred. The scientific bases of the elaboration of the plan have been weakened, and the trend toward subjective approaches in the solution of major national economic problems has intensified. The fundamental principle of planning—balanced and well-proportioned development—has been undermined and major disproportions in state income and expenditure and in money circulation have arisen.

Planning discipline has deteriorated and adjustments to the plan have become widespread. The practice of adopting numerous resolutions to ensure solution of separate sector or regional questions without taking into account the actual possibilities of the economy has gained currency. All this has weakened the mobilizing role of the plan and its influence on the economic processes in the country and has intensified the negative trends in the national economy.

The USSR Gosplan followed the path of excessive centralization of planning, taking over the work of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, attending to the solution of partial and operational questions, and taking on more and more distribution [dispetcherskiye] functions. Its efforts were concentrated mainly on questions of annual planning at the expense of more profound elaboration of 5-year plans and the solution of strategic tasks. The plans for economic and social development took little account of major achievements in scientific and technical progress and did not make provision for the preferential development of high-technology production capacities and the acceleration of the retooling of the national economy. The policy of resource-saving was not implemented persistently enough.

The development of the social sphere was clearly neglected in the practice of planning work. Resources for this purpose were allocated, as a rule, in accordance with the so-called residual method. Production and social development processes were not tied up with each other in the plans. Serious shortcomings began to accumulate in the deployment of production forces, and the principle of the comprehensive development of individual regions was infringed upon, largely as a consequence of poor territorial planning.

Considerable miscalculations were allowed to occur in the planning of foreign economic activity. The import-export structure remained virtually unchanged for many years and even deteriorated.

The organizing role of the USSR Gosplan in improving the economic mechanism was substantially weakened. Methods which restricted the initiative of labor collectives, lowered their responsibility for the achievement of high results, and ultimately channeled the development of the economy along the extensive path predominated in the Gosplan's approaches to planning. Modern economic and mathematical methods and computer technology were not duly applied in planning. Exactingness in respect to the selection and deployment of planning organ cadres and their professional standards slackened.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers take the view that the implementation of the policy of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development which was approved by the 27th CPSU Congress demands a radical restructuring of planning, the resolute elimination of the shortcomings which have accumulated, and the reinforcement of the role and responsibility of planning organs, above all the USSR Gosplan. Proceeding from the fundamental precepts of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum for creating an integrated, effective, and flexible management system, it is necessary, on the basis of creative application of the principles of genuine democratic centralism, to radically change the forms and methods of the leadership of planning and to bring them in line with the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association).

It is necessary to enhance the quality and organizing role of the plan, to increase its authority, to substantially improve the content and style of the work of planning organs, and to implement in practice Lenin's behest that the USSR Gosplan be transformed into the country's headquarters for running the economy scientifically [nauchno-ekonomicheskiy shtab].

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolve that:

1. The unswerving implementation of the party's strategy of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the comprehensive utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of social production, and the implementation of an active structural and investment policy with a view to achieving a new quality of economic growth and Soviet people's prosperity are to be regarded as the main requirement in the work of all planning organs and above all the USSR Gosplan.

A resolute switch from predominantly administrative to predominantly economic methods is to be effected in the organization of all planning work. Conditions are to be created for the operation of enterprises in accordance with the principles of full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing and, during the elaboration of plans, provision is to be made for enhancing the interest of enterprises (associations) and organizations in the fullest possible utilization of their reserves and potential with a view to stepping up output, improving output quality, and increasing the efficiency and ensuring the further development of production. I. Improving the Planning System and Expanding Its Democratic Foundations [main subhead]

2. In order to enhance the impact of the plan on the development of the national economy, it is necessary to radically change the system of the formulation of state plans, enhance the effectiveness of centralized planning, resolutely broaden the scope of the economic independence of enterprises (associations) and organizations in

line with the new conditions of their work on the basis of the principles of full economic accountability, self-financing, and broad democratization of management in order to ensure that labor collectives truly become active creators of plans in which the interests of the state and of enterprises as socialist manufacturers of goods and the personal interests of every working person are organically combined.

The scientific standard of planning is to be substantially improved on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the processes taking place in the national economy with due regard for the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism and the CPSU program guidelines. It is necessary to broaden the horizon of planning and to strive for close coordination in the elaboration of plans at the various levels of management, gearing plan indicators to the achievement of high end results in social production and aiming for the fullest possible satisfaction of the growing needs of the national economy and the population.

In order to ensure the optimum combination of long-term and current planning and its continuity, a transition is to be made to the elaboration of a system of plans incorporating Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 15 Years and a State 5-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR broken down by year.

3. With a view to consistently incorporating the party's economic strategy in plans and defining the fundamental ways and means of its implementation, a Prospectus [kontseptsiya] of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for a 15-Year Period is to be elaborated as the initial economic and political platform of national economic prospects.

This Prospectus must list economic development priorities and objectives and define structural and investment policy trends, avenues of scientific and technical progress, social development targets, and tasks for enhancing the country's educational and cultural potential and maintaining its defense capability.

The Draft Prospectus of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR must be based on the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the USSR, the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries, state intersector targeted scientific and technical programs, long-term national economic programs, USSR and union republic ministry, department, and AUCCTU studies, and scientific research and demographic forecasts.

The Draft Prospectus of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR is to be elaborated by the USSR Gosplan in cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences with the participation of leading scientific research centers and prominent scientists and specialists. Standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers for the management of national economic complexes are to play an active part in drawing up the Prospectus.

The Draft Prospectus is to be submitted to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for examination at least 2 years before the beginning of the next 5-year plan.

After it has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Prospectus will serve as a scientifically substantiated program for the preparation of the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. Every 5 years, taking account of the processes occurring in the national economy and the new tasks arising for the country, the Prospectus will be honed, updated, and extended for the next 5-year period.

4. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR are to express the economic strategy of the party in specific figures and targets and define for a 15-year period the rate, proportions, and structure of social production, ways to effect its intensification, the development of national economic complexes, sectors, and regions, priority avenues in science and technology, and the resolution of social tasks.

The Basic Guidelines are to be broken down into 5-year periods, providing detailed annual targeted indicators for the development of national economic complexes, sectors, and union republics for the first 5-year period.

The Draft Basic Guidelines are to be elaborated by the USSR Gosplan with the participation of central economic organs, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and the AUCCTU, and submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers 6 months before the beginning of the next 5-year period. During the preparation of the draft, the USSR Gosplan will collaborate closely with the standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers for the management of national economic complexes and will involve leading associations, enterprises, and design and scientific research organizations in this work.

After being approved in accordance with the established procedure, the Draft Basic Guidelines will then be submitted for nationwide discussion and serve as the point of departure for the elaboration of the next 5-year plan.

5. The state 5-year plan for economic and social development is the main form for the implementation of the objectives and tasks laid down in the Basic Guidelines and for the organization of the entire economic activity of ministries, departments, union republics, local organs, enterprises (associations), and organizations. It defines the key indicators, proportions, and efficiency of the national economy.

It is necessary to radically restructure the principles governing the elaboration of 5-year plans and the range of indicators laid down in them with a view to intensifying their cost-cutting effect. It is necessary to enhance

the responsibility of the USSR Gosplan and standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers for the management of national economic complexes, central economic organs, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, local organs, enterprises (associations), and organizations for the quality of the elaboration of 5-year plans and for ensuring that they are balanced and that the allocation of indicators on a yearly basis is well-substantiated.

6. With a view to creating the necessary conditions for the development of labor collectives' creative initiative and the optimum utilization of their potential and reserves for increasing production and enhancing its efficiency, it is necessary to ensure an expansion of the democratic foundations of the formulation of the state 5-year plan. To this end there must be a substantial increase in the role of the basic link in the entire system of planning, strictly abiding by the provision of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) which states that enteprises (associations) elaborate and approve their 5-year plans themselves.

In accordance with the approved draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, the USSR Gosplan must elaborate and pass on to USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers at least 1 year before the beginning of the next 5-year plan the initial data for planning which serve as the basis for the formulation of the 5-year plan: control figures, state orders, stable economic normatives and quotas. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, proceeding from the tasks of satisfying the needs of the national economy and the population, ensuring the intrasector and regional balance of production and the enhancement of its efficiency, and taking account of the specific characteristics of enterprises (associations) and organizations, must pass on to them within a period of 1 month the initial data for planning used as a basis for the formulation of 5-year plans: control figures, state orders, and long-term economic normatives and limits.

Here it is necessary to proceed from the fact that:

a) The control figures reflect the social need for the goods produced by a given enteprise and specify minimum production efficiency levels. They are not of a directive nature and they must not fetter a labor collective during the elaboration of the plan, but must give it wide scope in the adoption of decisions and the selection of partners for the conclusion of economic contracts. The control figures include an indicator for the production of goods (work, or services) in terms of cost (estimated) for the conclusion of contracts, profit (income), foreign currency earnings, and the most important general indicators relating to scientific and technical progress and to the development of the social sphere. During the period of the assimilation of the new economic mechanism and the completion of the transition to full economic accountability, self-capitalization, and self-financing, the control figures may also include indicators for labor productivity and the materials-intensiveness of goods. The fulfillment of orders and contracts is the most important criterion for assessing the performance of enterprises (associations) and organizations and providing material incentives for labor collectives;

b) State orders guarantee the satisfaction of priority social needs and are issued to enterprises for the purpose of commissioning production capacities and projects in the social sphere, funded out of centralized state capital investments, and also for ensuring the delivery of certain types of goods needed above all to resolve social tasks of state importance, implement scientific and technical programs, strengthen the country's defense capability, ensure its economic independence, or guarantee agricultural deliveries. State orders are issued to an enterprise by a superior organ and can be placed on a competitive basis; they must be included in the plan. When state orders are issued provision must be made for the mutual responsibility of the partners—the contractor and the client.

State orders for the production of consumer durables are placed, as a rule, for individual types (groups) of these goods which are of special social significance.

As the saturation of the market and the effectiveness of the new economic mechanism increases, there is to be a reduction in the range and volume of state orders and a transition to independent planning by enterprises of the production of a constantly increasing proportion of goods on the basis of direct economic ties with consumers and the results of consumer goods wholesale fairs;

c) Long-term economic normatives remain unchanged throughout the 5-year plan and ensure close coordination between statewide interests and the interests of economically accountable enterprises. Economic normatives determine the mutual relations with the budget, the formation of the wage fund and economic incentive funds, and other aspects of the enterprise's economic activity and are established in consideration of regional specifics.

Economic normatives are called upon to create conditions for enterprises in which it is advantageous for them to find ways of satisfying demand most effectively, ensuring production growth and the enhancement of output quality, meeting state orders, reaching the control figures, and actively introducing scientific and technical progress.

Attempts to establish economic normatives on the basis of the achieved level, to break down expenditure by year and heading, and to supplant economic normatives with volume targets must be regarded as incompatible with the new economic mechanism.

Economic normatives are laid down for enterprises (associations) and organizations by their superior organs well before the beginning of the elaboration of the 5-year plan;

d) Quotas define the ceiling of centralized state capital investments for the development of intersector production capacities, new construction, and the resolution of especially important tasks in accordance with a list of enterprises and projects incorporated in the state plan and also the volume of construction, installation, and contract work and centrally allocated material resources to meet production and construction needs. As wholesale trade develops, the sphere of the centralized allocation of material resources will shrink.

The list of control figures, long-term economic normatives, and quotas which are set for enterprises is approved by the USSR Council of Ministers. The superior organ has no right to pass on to enterprises control figures, long-term economic normatives, and quotas other than those in the approved list.

The composition of a state order is established by the USSR Gosplan and the composition of state orders from USSR ministries and departments is laid down by them in cooperation with the USSR Gosplan. The composition of state orders to enterprises under the jurisdiction of republic ministries and departments and also state orders for consumer goods and paid services (excluding USSR Gosplan and USSR ministry and department state orders) is approved by the council of ministers of the relevant union republic.

The initial data for the formulation of plans must be strictly coordinated. In accordance with these data and also with direct orders from consumers and material and technical supply organs, enterprises (associations) conclude economic contracts, compile and approve 5-year plans, and submit them to superior organs for the formulation of sector and territorial 5-year plans.

In the process of the formulation of the draft plans for the relevant sectors and territories, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers will carry out systematic work with enterprises (associations) and organizations aimed at reaching the indicators envisaged in the control figures and state orders. They will coordinate draft plans between enterprises (associations) and organizations under their jurisdiction and intrasector production-sharing deliveries and contacts, ensure that sector and territorial draft plans are in balance, and submit them to the USSR Gosplan.

The USSR Gosplan, in cooperation with USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, will draw up a draft state 5-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR (broken down by year) ensuring that all its sections and indicators balance. It will collaborate with the USSR Council of Ministers standing organs for the leadership of national economic complexes in all this work and submit the draft to the USSR Council of Ministers no later than 5 months before the beginning of the next 5-year plan.

7. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers take the view that in conditions of the enhanced role and responsiblity of enterprises (associations) and organizations in the drafting of the 5-year plan and with a view to ensuring stable work by labor collectives during its implementation it is necessary to bring the practice of annual planning in line with the new mechanism of management and the principle of the stability of the 5-year plan.

In this connection it is deemed expedient, as from the 13th 5-Year Plan, to abandon the existing practice of the annual elaboration and approval of annual state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR as an independent form of planning in view of the fact that annual plans are not elaborated anew each time but are based fully on the indicators for the relevant year of the 5-year plan.

Proceeding from their 5-year plan, enterprises (associations) and organizations plan independently and within the prescribed deadlines the output, works, and services to be carried out in the coming year and other economic and social development indicators, and resolve questions of material and technical supply in respect to resources and contract construction and installation work with the relevant organizations and enterprises.

Where necessary, enterprises (associations) and organizations will resolve these questions with ministries, departments, and material and technical supply organs, clarify or conclude economic contracts with consumers and suppliers, and, in the case of consumer goods, take account of the results of wholesale fairs.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers examine enterprise (association) and organization proposals for the further development of production and enhancement of its efficiency for the coming year, adopt decisions on questions arising from economic activity, and together with the USSR Gossnab elaborate the measures necessary to satisfy the needs of the national economy for the goods, works, and services of the relevant sectors.

The USSR Gosplan:

Carries out a comprehensive economic analysis of the proposals and clarifications of the 5-year plan for the coming year submitted by USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers and determines whether these proposals accord with the state 5-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR, especially in respect to general economic indicators, state orders, and increased production efficiency;

Ensures—in conjunction with USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, central economic organs, and USSR Council of Ministers standing organs for the leadership of national economic complexes—the systematic examination and coordination of submitted proposals and, taking account of new tasks and changing economic conditions, makes the necessary adjustments to the 5-year plan indicators with a view to achieving the balanced development of the economy;

Draws up and approves the totals for centrally allocated material and technical resources and formulates contract work plans for the relevant year.

On the basis of this, the USSR Gosplan adopts the necessary decisions and no later than 5 months before the beginning of the next year submits to the USSR Council of Ministers a report on the progress of the implementation of the targets of the state 5-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR during the past period and proposes measures necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the plan in the coming year.

After examination by the USSR Council of Ministers, the aforementioned report is submitted to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers simultaneously with the USSR draft state budget for the relevant year.

The fulfillment of the 5-year plan at all levels of economic leadership is to be assessed on the basis of the cumulative result from the beginning of the 5-year plan.

8. Glasnost is to be expanded throughout the organization of planning, and broad discussion of key questions of socioeconomic development which affect the interests of the country, republic, kray, oblast, city, or rayon is to become the practice. It is deemed necessary to submit major scientific, technical, social, and ecological problems whose solution calls for the utilization of substantial national economic resources for nationwide discussion.

The briefing of the population on the progress of the elaboration and fulfillment of plans is to be radically improved, and broad discussion of plans in labor collectives, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations is to be ensured with the aim of taking fuller account of public opinion and in view of the incontrovertible fact that the successful implementation of plans is a realistic proposition only if they are accepted by all the working people as a concrete program of action. II. Improving the Scientific Soundness and Quality of Economic and Social Development Plans [main subhead]

9. In present-day conditions the quality of plans and their impact on the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development will be determined to a decisive degree by the practical implementation of the tasks of combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the planned economy, the priority development of the social sphere, the comprehensive solution of sectoral and regional problems, the guarantee of comprehensively balanced economic growth on the basis of highly efficient exploitation of the production potential and all resources, and also the constant improvement of the economic mechanism in line with the new conditions of economic development. Improving the Planning of Scientific and Technical progress [subhead]

10. It is deemed a most important task of all planning organs to create conditions for the all-around acceleration of scientific and technical progress on the basis of improving planning and utilizing economic methods, levers, and incentives ensuring the receptivity of social production to the latest scientific and technical achievements, their very rapid, large-scale application, and the actual transformation of scientific and technical progress into the load-bearing structure of the plans.

11. The content and composition of scientific and technical development plans at all management levels are to be radically revised. This is to be on the basis of:

Focusing national economic planning on the implementation of the main avenues of scientific and technical progress which are revolutionizing social production, targeted state scientific and technical programs of an intersectoral nature, the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA countries, and also the development of intersector scientific and technical complexes;

Gearing sectoral planning to implementing a long-term technical policy, producing fundamentally new types of products, and ensuring the extensive use of the latest scientific and technical achievements and progressive technologies in every sector;

Subordinating planning at enterprises and in associations to the tasks of systematically raising the technical standard of production, updating products, improving quality, and ensuring that products are competitive on the world market.

12. In the process of elaborating the Prospectus of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Gosplan are to select and validate the most promising, priority areas of scientific and technical development capable of ensuring a manifold improvement in labor productivity and a qualitatively new level of resource saving. It is on this basis that the list and composition of targeted state scientific and technical programs of an intersectoral nature are to be determined.

The basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR over a 15-year period should stipulate ways of solving important scientific and technical problems and determine the stages of the implementation of the work and the areas and scale of the application of scientific and technical achievements in the various national economic sectors.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers, in line with the priority areas of scientific and technical progress, are to make provision for the requisite economic and organizational measures to incorporate technical innovations, inventions, licenses, and basic technologies in 5-year plans.

The practice of setting in state plans fragmented targets determining the solution of individual questions is to be abandoned and a switch made to the establishment of

generalizing indicators characterizing the results of scientific and technical progress at the national economic level—the improvement of social labor productivity and the output:capital ratio, the reduction of the materials- and energy-intensiveness of production, and the improvement of its technical standard and output quality.

13. Taking into account the leading role of intersectoral scientific and technical complexes as the most effective way of integrating science and production ensuring rapid progress in the latest technical and technological areas, the USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, is to make provision in the relevant sections of state plans for targets for the development of these complexes as independent units. The practice of planning their activity is to be improved, proceeding from the need to link the work results of individual enterprises and organizations in the complex more closely to the final result of the activity of the complex as a whole and also to ensure the widespread dissemination of its developments for use in different national economic sectors.

14. In order to implement the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries and provide the USSR national economy and interested community countries with new technology and equipment developed and assimilated in line with the program's targets and measures, the USSR Gosplan and USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, when putting together plans for the economic and social development of the USSR, are to ensure the implementation of the program's targets, providing for the requisite material and financial resources.

15. It is seen as a most important task of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to ensure highly efficient activity by subordinate scientific research, planning and design, and technological organizations. The entire system of planning and management of these organizations is to be transferred to a contract basis, using the principles of competition, complete economic accountability and self-financing, and payment for scientific developments by customers depending on the benefit resulting from their utilization.

Enterprises (associations) are to make extensive use of the potential of the plant-level scientific sector and actively enlist sector scientific research organizations, VUZ's, and other creative collectives on an economically accountable contract basis in order to tackle the technical tasks related to the development of production and improvement of product quality.

In order to intensify the impact of centralized planning on the improvement of the technical standard and quality of products produced by enterprises (associations), it is deemed necessary to incorporate targets for assimilating very important types of new products in state orders.
Restructuring Investment Planning [subhead]

16. In conditions of the extensive use of economic methods of management and the switch to the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing, the USSR Gosplan, union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and enterprises (associations) and organizations are to radically revise the practice of investment planning, organically link it to the new management mechanism, and ensure a radical improvement in the utilization of capital investments and an improvement in their effectiveness as a most important condition of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

17. The USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to ensure that long-term investment policy is scientifically substantiated. When putting together the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR over a 15-Year Period on the basis of a thorough analysis of the proportionate utilization of national income for consumption and accumulation, the depreciation fund, and other sources of reproduction, the total volume of capital investments is to be determined and its distribution between production and nonproduction spheres and national economic complexes is to be validated.

The need to achieve a progressive social production structure and ensure the projected rate of growth for the people's well-being and economic development is to form the basis for determining planned volumes of long-term capital investments for the individual complexes. In this connection the existing practice of giving individual complexes fixed and invariable shares of overall national economic capital investments is to be abandoned.

18. When putting together 5-year plans, the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to ensure the implementation of qualitatively new investment policy demands. On the basis of an optimal combination of centralized state capital investments and noncentralized capital investments on the basis of enterprises' (associations') economic accountability funds and credits obtained by them, scientifically substantiated long-term sectoral economic normatives for the formation of production and social development funds are to be elaborated on the premise that enterprises (associations) and organizations must ensure on the basis of the funds they have earned the retooling, remodeling, and expansion of existing production and the satisfaction of labor collectives' housing needs and other social benefits.

When planning the volume and structure of centralized state capital investments, the USSR Gosplan is to proceed from the fact that they must ensure the solution of major national economic, social, intersectoral, and regional problems and also the strengthening of the country's defense capability and economic independence.

19. In order to make effective use of economic accountability funds, enterprises (associations) and organizations will independently organize the elaboration of

plans for retooling and remodeling existing production and also for developing the material base of the social sphere. Responsibility is to be increased for the economic substantiation of planned production-technical and social measures, bearing in mind that they are an integral part of the balanced development of the national economy as a whole.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to create conditions for unhampered and effective provision of material resources and, if necessary, contract work for the production and social and cultural construction carried out on the basis of enterprise funds and aid in every way the development of own-resources construction and provide for its needs in terms of material resources through USSR Gossnab territorial bodies.

20. The USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and enterprises (associations) and organizations, acting on the basis of the determining role of investment policy in the formation of the future economy, are to be guided by the absolute demand that plans can only incorporate construction projects whose design and technical-economic specifications accord with supreme present-day and predictable future scientific, technical, and economic achievements.

The USSR Gosstroy, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to make higher demands on planning organizations and practice competitive planning on a wider scale. It is deemed necessary to enhance the role and significance of USSR Gosstroy experts, entrusting them with the task of state expert appraisal of major, technical complex projects.

21. The USSR Gosstroy and USSR Gosplan, in cojunction with USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, are to review before the start of the 13th 5-Year Plan the normative documents determining the time frame for planning and construction of enterprises and facilities and assimilation of commissioned capacities, with the intention of ensuring—in accordance with the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development—a sharp reduction in the duration of the investment cycle and the achievement of new enterprises' planned technical and economic indicators.

22. The practice of planning construction work to be carried out by contract and the own-resources methods is to be radically restructured. The methods used here are to be brought in line with the new conditions for the formation of capital investment plans and the management of construction work and also with the principles of construction organizations' full economic accountability and self-financing.

As part of the basic planning data for the formation of 5-year plans, the USSR Gosplan will supply USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers whose contract organizations are carrying out construction with overall volumes of construction and assembly contract work as a basis for the conclusion of contracts by construction organizations.

In accordance with the basic data construction organizations are obliged to incorporate in their plans facilities and construction projects at which capacities envisaged by state orders are being created.

The overall program of construction and assembly contract work for the various republic construction ministries and all-union construction ministries operating on RSFSR territory has two parts: specific union and union-republic ministry and USSR department production projects organized by the USSR Gosplan, and republic and local production projects determined by union republic councils of ministers and social and cultural projects, irrespective of what department they come under.

23. In order to ensure the planned development of the construction base and integrated coordination of plans for the development of production and capital construction and creation of the requisite stocks, long-term plans for the development of the material and technical base of construction and the construction industry will be based on schemes for the development and siting of production forces.

When determining volumes of centralized state capital investments in the development of contract construction organizations and establishing normatives for the formation of their economic accountability funds, the USSR Gosplan is to act in accordance with the need for the preferential development of the construction base. In this connection, the practice of financing this work on a basis whereby client ministries have a share in it is to be abandoned.

24. While regarding the contract form of construction as the basic one, the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy are to envisage in plans the requisite expansion of the own-resources method of construction in order to carry out work on retooling, remodeling, and expanding existing enterprises and also developing the material base of their social sphere. Intensifying the Social Thrust of Plans [subhead]

25. In accordance with the supreme goal of the party's economic strategy, the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and associations (enterprises) and organizations, when elaborating long-term and current plans, are to act on the basis of the priority development of the social sphere and ensure in plans the comprehensive solution of questions connected with improving working and living conditions and satisfying more fully Soviet people's material and spiritual needs.

The impact of the plan on the rationalization of the structure of consumption is to be intensified. Fuller account is to be taken of the specific features of the

requirements of different groups of the population—people employed in production, children, young people, and the elderly—and of regional and climatic conditions affecting the nature, composition, and structure of consumption.

26. In order to overcome the "residual approach" in the planning of social development, conduct an active and just social policy, and ensure a more valid distribution of the material base of the social and cultural sphere among the various regions of the country, scientifically substantiated normatives for the provision of housing, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, clubs, and other facilities in the nonproduction sphere are to form the basis of the formation of long-term plans and measures are to be envisaged for their consistent and phased achievement.

It is deemed obligatory to apply social normatives in the creation of new machinery and technology, in the design and construction of new enterprises and production facilities and the modernization of existing ones, in the improvement of labor organization and working conditions, and also in the implementation of environmental conservation measures.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstroy, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and ministries and departments, in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences and with the participation of the AUCCTU, are to organize the high quality elaboration of these normatives and to make use of them in determining the indicators of the draft Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development for the next 15 years.

27. In drawing up plans at all levels of management it is necessary to be guided strictly by the principle of coordinated development of the production and social spheres and the entire infrastructure. The USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers, in drawing up the list of enterprises and projects included in the state plan on the basis of centralized capital investments, are to provide simultaneously for the allocation of special-purpose funds for the creation or development of the social sphere according to the normatives laid down.

Taking into account the growing significance of the funds earned by enterprises (associations) and organizations in the resolution of social tasks, it is necessary to improve the standard of substantiation of plans for their social development and the distribution of funds according to the main areas of utilization, in view of the priority importance of satisfying the urgent needs of labor collectives for housing, children's institutions, treatment and prophylactic centers, and other social facilities and services.

Provision is to be made for the accelerated development of cooperative and individual housing construction and the active utilization of the population's funds for expanding it, especially in rural localities.

28. Full balance between the population's effective demand and the volume of corresponding goods and services is to be deemed a most important task in planning and one of the main criteria of the quality of the plan.

In drawing up long-term and 5-year plans the USSR Gosplan is to provide for the accelerated development of sectors involved in the production of consumer goods and the provision of paid services to the population and the strengthening of their material and technical base, with a view to ensuring that the market is saturated with these goods (services) and that their quality is substantially improved and the product mix widened. The plans are to consistently pursue a line of involving all enterprises of national economic sectors in the production of consumer goods and the provision of paid services in every possible way, regardless of their profile or specialization. Conditions are to be created for the all-around development of cooperative and individual labor activity.

Plans must include measures aimed at the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and Services Through the Year 2000.

29. The USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Finance, USSR banks, and union republic councils of ministers are to strengthen plan regulation of the growth of the population's monetary income in line with the dynamics of the volume of production of goods and provision of services. They are to proceed on the basis that the social measures provided for in the plan must be fully backed up with the appropriate material and financial resources.
Improving Territorial Planning [subhead]

30. A most important avenue in improving planning is the stepping up of its influence on the comprehensive development of the union republics and economic regions of the country, especially major regions such as Siberia and the Far East, the rational specialization of the economy of republics and regions, and the deepening of the unionwide division of labor.

The drawing up of plans for economic and social development by sectors and territories of republics, krays, and oblasts is to be based on outlines for the development and siting of production forces, and the quality of the compilation of these plans and the substantiation of the decisions adopted in them are to be substantially improved.

The general outline for the development and siting of the USSR's production forces is drawn up for a 15-year period by the USSR Gosplan with the participation of the union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and local organs and is approved by the USSR Council of Ministers. Sector and territorial outlines are approved by the USSR Gosplan following submissions from USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers.

31. A switch is to be made to the drawing up of comprehensive plans for the economic and social development of the union republics which should take into account the development of all enterprises (associations) and organizations located on the relevant territory regardless of their departmental affiliation. In this connection the all-union ministries and departments submit to the union republic councils of ministers appropriate indicators for the departments (associations) and organizations under their jurisdiction for incorporation in these plans.

Union republic Gosplans are to ensure that comprehensive plans for the economic and social development of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts are drawn up in accordance with the broad rights granted to soviet ispolkoms.

Autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms, in the process of drawing up plans, coordinate the activity of enterprises (associations) and organizations on questions within their competence and create the conditions for efficient work by all enterprises on their territory.

The comprehensive planning of the socioeconomic development of Moscow City, Moscow Oblast, Leningrad City, and Leningrad Oblast takes place in accordance with the existing procedure.

32. Measures in the development of the production and social infrastructure, the increasing production of consumer goods and the expansion of the paid services sphere, the production of local construction materials, the use of secondary resources, and environmental conservation, as well as the utilization of labor resources, are specified in the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR on the basis of the comprehensive plans for economic and social development of the union republics.

Union republic councils of ministers exercise leadership of all sociocultural construction and coordinate the activity in this sphere of enterprises (associations) and organizations under union, union-republican, and republican jurisdiction operating on the republic's territory.

Union republic councils of ministers and local soviets of people's deputies bear full responsibility for the overall balance between the population's effective demand and the volume of goods produced and services offered, the satisfaction of the population's demand for food products by means of the maximum utilization of local potential, and the coordination of enterprises' activity in the production of consumer goods and the development of the service sphere. They also coordinate the development of the social sphere on the basis of all sources of finance and the fulfillment of plans for the construction of facilities in this sphere for the republic or region as a whole.

33. It is necessary in the plans to strengthen the dependence between financial resources channeled into the social development of union republics and individual regions and the results of the economic activity of associations, enterprises, and organizations located in the territory concerned, regardless of their departmental affiliation.

Beginning in the 13th 5-Year Plan, the indicator of national income produced is to be used in assessing the union republics' economic development.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, with the participation of union republic councils of ministers, are to draw up a system of economic normatives establishing the dependence between financial resources provided for in the budgets of union republics and local organs for the expansion and improvement of the production and social infrastructure, and the national income produced, and also to specify a list of regional tasks to be resolved out of these resources.

34. With a view to the further widening of the rights of union republic councils of ministers and local organs as regards the leadership of the economic and social development of the republics and regions and with a view to ensuring a closer link between the resources utilized by them and their contribution to the strengthening of the integrated national economic complex, in state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR, beginning in 1988, centrally distributed material resources, state centralized capital investments, and construction and installation work for the development of the republican economy are to be stipulated for the republic as a whole, and not distributed according to sectors and spheres, with the exception of the agro-industrial complex and construction ministries or Gosstroys of the republics.

Union republic councils of ministers and local organs are to ensure efficient utilization of these resources with a view to achieving proportional development of social production and the social sphere in the relevant republics and regions.

35. In planning, fuller account is to be taken of demographic processes, with a view to ensuring in the plans a closer dependence between the development of production and population growth in individual regions, the application of flexible forms of management of migration processes, and the development of the system of the organized recruitment and relocation of manpower from some regions to others with the aim of ensuring efficient employment of the population.

All republics and oblasts are to draw up detailed balances for the utilization of labor resources.

36. In order to improve the quality of territorial planning, active use is to be made of the creative potential of union and autonomous republic Gosplans, as well as the planning organs of the main production and economic administrations of krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms. Their role and responsibility are to be increased in

drawing up plans for the development of the republican and local economy and the social sphere, coordinating the plans of all enterprises (associations) and organizations operating on the territory concerned, regardless of their departmental affiliation, and also improving the management of the national economy of the republic or region.

The apparatus of the union and autonomous republic Gosplans and the planning organs of the main production and economic administrations of krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms is to be strengthened, and demands on the professional qualifications of their workers are to be increased. A Balanced Plan—an Immutable Principle of Socialist Planning [subhead]

37. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deem that the consistent implementation of the party's strategy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and the systematic attainment of its targets, put forward as an urgent task the implementation of full balance in the plans at all levels of national economic planning.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, enterprises (associations), and organizations, in drawing up the plans, are to link the program for the development of the production and social sphere closely with all types of resources—material, labor, and financial—and ensure the necessary coordination of the capacities of interconnected types of production units.

The USSR Gosplan is forbidden to submit unbalanced draft plans for consideration by the USSR Council of Ministers.

38. The USSR Gosplan is to raise balancing work to a fundamentally new standard. The role of national economic balances reflecting the pace and most important proportions of economic development is to be stepped up: the balances of the social product and national income, state financial and payments balances, balances of the population's monetary income and expenditure, balances of labor resources. The methodology and practice of drawing them up are to be improved radically.

39. The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to improve the compilation of material balances as very important instruments for ensuring the balance of physical and material proportions in economic development under the new conditions of planning and material and technical supply.

The USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the USSR Gossnab, is to specify the types of output for which balances and distribution plans are to be drawn up and approved respectively by the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers. This is to proceed on the basis that the USSR Gosplan should retain the task of compiling balances and distribution plans only for the most important types of output.

Responsibility for ensuring the balance between plans and material resources rests with the organs entrusted with the approval of balances and distribution plans for a given type of output.

In connection with the switch to wholesale trade in the means of production and the development of direct economic ties, the USSR Gossnab and USSR Gosplan, with the participation of union republic councils of ministers, are instructed to draw up a system for the management and control of material and technical supply in the national economy.

40. The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to ensure by the start of the 13th 5-Year Plan the drawing up of a scientifically substantiated system of norms and normatives for the expenditure of the most important types of raw materials and fuel and energy resources on the basis of the achievements of science and technology and taking into account the maximum utilization of secondary raw materials, commercial waste, and production by-products, bearing in mind that in the conditions of intensive economic development the main source of satisfying an additional demand for material resources should be savings resulting from their efficient utilization.

41. Work to set norms for all types of material resources at enterprises (associations) and organizations is to be substantially improved, and is to be linked to the stepping up of the labor collectives' interest in saving resources on the basis of the introduction of the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing. Instances where technical designs and formulations for the production of new types of articles are drawn up in the absence of progressive technical and economic norms for the expenditure of raw and semifinished materials are to be excluded.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers, in drawing up long-term, stable economic norms governing the economic activity of enterprises (associations) and organizations and also quotas for the most important types of centrally distributed material and technical resources, are to take maximum account of the potential for saving these resources on the basis of improving the setting of norms for their expenditure.

42. In order to increase the level of balance in the economy and ensure the stability of 5-year plans and the creation of the conditions for resolving the questions arising in the process of their fulfillment, during the drawing up of 5-year plans, material, food, and financial reserves are to be formed, as well as insurance funds. The deeply rooted idea of reserves as a deduction from social production which regards economic growth is to be deemed incorrect, and they are to be regarded as an essential condition of the efficient development of the national economy and stable supplies to the population.

The USSR Gosplan, with the participation of the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Ministry of Finance, is to draw

up and submit to the USSR Council of Ministers in 1988 proposals on the scale of material and financial reserves and the procedure for their formation and utilization, with a view to making provision for them in the draft plan for the 13th 5-Year Plan.

43. With a view to preventing the disruption of the balance and stability of 5-year plans in the course of their fulfillment, it is laid down that USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers may if necessary submit draft resolutions on the development of individual sectors and regions in the process of drafting the Basic Guidelines and 5-Year Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR only on condition that the proposed measures are linked to material and financial resources and reserves. Improving the Planning of Foreign Economic Activity [subhead]

44. A range of measures are to be implemented to radically improve the planning of foreign economic activity in line with present-day demands. In the course of the drafting of state plans for economic and social development fuller use is to be made of the advantages of the international division of labor, and first and foremost the development of socialist economic integration. A radical improvement is to be sought in the structure of exports and imports, as well as an increase in the efficiency of foreign economic ties in general. Plans must ensure the priority allocation of resources for the fulfillment of international commitments, as well as the utilization of favorable changes in world market conditions.

The USSR Gosplan is to restructure the planning of foreign economic ties in line with the new principles of organization of the activity of ministries and enterprises on the basis of foreign currency self-sufficiency [valyutnaya samookupayemost] and self-financing.

45. The USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are to step up the role and effectiveness of plans for coordinating the development of the USSR's national economy with the CEMA countries in the organization of all foreign economic activity, and to make these plans long-term. Provision is to be made for increasing foreign trade turnover through deep specialization and production sharing, on the basis of economic policy and the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. In this context every possible use is to be made of new forms of economic cooperation such as broad cooperation [kooperatsiya] with foreign enterprises and firms, the creation of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations, and also the drawing up and implementation of major joint targeted scientific, technical, and production programs.

46. The line of establishing and expanding long-term mutually advantageous economic relations with the capitalist and developing countries is to be pursued consistently.

State plans for the economic and social development of the USSR are to make provision for export resources of national economic significance in order to fulfill foreign trade commitments.

In the conditions of the transfer of sectors of the national economy to the principles of foreign currency self-sufficiency and self-financing, trade and economic relations between ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations and foreign firms are to be developed more widely, on a balanced basis.

The responsibility of ministries, departments, enterprises (association), and organizations for the effectiveness of foreign trade operations and the fulfillment of the plan for currency receipts, the development of the country's export base, the increase in deliveries of high efficiency output from processing sectors, and the improvement of the standard of utilization of imported machines and equipment is to be stepped up.

47. A further improvement is to be ensured in the planning of foreign economic ties as an integral part of the economic activity of ministries, enterprises (associations), and organizations, making active use of long-term economic normatives for the formation of the currency deductions fund. The dependence between the results of export and import operations and the general efficiency of the work of enterprises (associations) and organizations and the size of their economic incentive funds is to be strengthened.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are to make provision in plans and material balances for the proposals of ministries, departments, enterprises (associations), and organizations involved in the exportation of output, and first and foremost those which have been granted the right of access to the foreign market. III. On Increasing the Role and Responsibility of the USSR Gosplan [main subhead]

48. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers emphasize the special role and responsibility of the USSR Gosplan in increasing the effectiveness of planned leadership of the national economy as an integrated whole in the conditions of all-around democratization of the entire system of production relations and the transfer of enterprises (associations) and organizations to the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing.

The USSR Gosplan, as a central organ of economic management, bears full responsibility for ensuring that the plans provide for the efficient and balanced development of the country's integrated national economic complex, for the scientifically substantiated formulation of general economic, intersectoral, and regional proportions, and for tackling as a priority the tasks of increasing the people's well-being, with a view to the consistent implementation of the party's course of accelerating socioeconomic development.

In this connection the USSR Gosplan is instructed to shift the center of gravity to the drawing up of long-term

plans and to resolutely renounce the functions of detailed regulation and day-to-day control of the planning activity of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, functions which are not properly its province; to improve the standard of scientific analysis and elaboration of ways of resolving major economic, scientific, and technical problems which determine qualitative changes in the material production base of the national economy, its structure, and the siting of production forces; and to direct its activity firmly toward the resolution of social tasks on the basis of the profound study of the avenues, ways, and stages of achieving a qualitatively new level of well-being for Soviet people.

49. Work on the restructuring and constant improvement of the economic machinery and on ensuring the reciprocal link between planning, economic incentives, and organizational structures with a view to the efficient functioning of the entire system of economic management is deemed to be the most important avenue of the USSR Gosplan's activity.

Economic methods are to be mastered steadily, and the organization of planning and the system of indicators are to be improved and endowed with an actively cost-cutting character. The necessary preconditions are to be ensured to allow enterprises (associations) and organizations to work on the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing and for the initiative of their labor collectives to be developed in line with the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Assocation), and the conditions are to be created for the all-around democratization of the planning process at all management levels.

50. In the conditions of the increase in the USSR Gosplan's responsibility for the proportional development of the economy, the switch is to be made to the formulation of plans by national economic complexes—machine building, fuel and energy, metallurgy, chemicals and timber, agro-industrial, construction, and others.

At all stages of the preparation of draft state plans the USSR Gosplan is to ensure close collaboration with the standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers for the leadership of national economic complexes, with a view to increasing the efficiency and coordination of the development of sectors belonging to the complexes and ensuring the fuller satisfaction on this basis of the demand for the complexes' end products. The USSR Gosplan is to focus particular attention on the resolution of the crucial questions which arise where the development of individual complexes interacts.

51. The USSR Gosplan's role is to be stepped up in the elaboration and implementation of an integrated policy in the sphere of planning, material and technical supply, pricing, finance, labor remuneration, monetary circulation, and credit, and its role in coordinating the activity of all the country's central economic organs is to be strengthened.

In order to exercise this function, an Economic Council is to be formed, headed by the chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and this council is to be entrusted with the examination of major national economic problems, the compilation of comprehensive predictions of the prospects for the development of the economy and its individual spheres and regions, and the elaboration of coordinated positions in the course of the formulation of draft state plans for economic and social development and the implementation of measures to improve the economic machinery.

The said council is to include the chairman of the USSR Gossnab, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR minister of finance, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, the chairman of the USSR Gosbank, and the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Statistics.

52. In order to improve the scientific standard of the drawing up of plan decisions, it is deemed necessary to strengthen the interconnection between the activity of the USSR Gosplan and that of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and USSR ministries and departments, with a view to the fuller utilization of their studies in planning practice.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Academy of Sciences are to improve the organization of scientific research work in the planning sphere and ensure an improvement in the scientific and theoretical standard of research and its practical significance, paying particular attention to the selection and evaluation of scientific trends in this sphere. Scientific forces are to be concentrated on comprehensive studies of topical problems of accelerating economic development and intensifying social production, enhancing the efficiency of distribution policy, social progress, and further improving the forms and methods of national economic management.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Statistics are to adopt measures to considerably expand the information base and ensure an increase in its reliability and accessibility to the broad scientific public.

It is necessary to ensure the introduction into planning practice of the methods of scientific and technical forecasting and intersectoral balance in the conditions of the wide application and development of the automated system of planning calculations.

53. The USSR Gosplan is to substantially improve the standard of economic and analytical work. The USSR Gosplan is instructed, together with the USSR State Committee for Statistics, to submit annually to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers a report on the country's economic situation with a characterization of the general state of the national economy, the phenomena taking place within it, and the structural changes, and with the proposed measures which must be implemented to consolidate the

positive developments and eliminate the shortcomings noted, as well as reviews of major economic and social questions.

54. The USSR Gosplan is to strengthen the methodological leadership of the planning work of union republic Gosplans, territorial planning organs, and also the planning services of ministries and departments. All methodological instructions and planning documentation forms published by the USSR Gosplan are to be revised, with a view to bringing them into line with the requirements of the new economic machinery and the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) and lifting unjustified restrictions on the rights of local planning organs, ministries, departments, and enterprises.

55. In accordance with the new tasks and functions, the organizational structure of the USSR Gosplan is to be revised. Here it is necessary to proceed on the basis of the need to substantially increase the role of composite and functional economic departments, get away from the narrow sector-based orientation of the structure of the USSR Gosplan apparatus, and organize work in national economic planning on the basis of national economic complexes.

56. The USSR Gosplan collegium, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, is to radically restructure work in the selection, placing, and education of cadres, regarding it as a key means of stepping up the efficiency of the USSR Gosplan's activity. Effective measures are to be adopted to improve the professional standard of workers, especially in the economic sphere, in the light of the new tasks facing the USSR Gosplan.

Work to prepare a cadre reserve for promotion is to be improved. The USSR Gosplan is to be staffed with politically mature, highly qualified specialists capable of analyzing profoundly and assessing critically and responsibly the state of affairs in the national economy, seeing the prospects and effective means of its development, ensuring the necessary statewide approach to planning questions, and consistently and persistently putting into practice the decisions of the party and government.

Questions of renewing cadres are to be resolved in good time, and it is to be ensured that promising young workers work alongside highly skilled cadres of older generations so as to gain experience.

The effectiveness and role of the certification of specialists and leadership workers of the USSR Gosplan in developing their initiative and activeness, stepping up their responsibility for the conscientious fulfillment of the duties entrusted to them, and increasing exactingness toward cadres are to be increased.

57. It is deemed necessary to set up, attached to the USSR Gosplan and on the basis of its Higher Economic Courses, a Planning and Economic Academy for the training and retraining of leadership cadres and specialists of the country's central and republican economic organs and the planning services of ministries and departments.

The system of retraining and improving the qualifications of leadership workers and specialists on planning organs is to be constantly improved, with particular attention being paid to their studying the latest achievements of science and technology and efficient methods of planning and economic management.

58. The USSR Gosplan party committee is to struggle persistently for the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum and improve the forms and methods of party work. The efforts of communists and all workers are to be channeled into the implementation of the party's strategic course of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The role and activeness of the party organization in work in the selection, placing, and education of cadres, the stepping up of glasnost in this matter, and the further development of criticism and self-criticism are to be stepped up.

The organization of ideological and political work in the collective is to be improved, and it is to be channeled toward the education of workers in the spirit of high responsibility for the task in hand, ideological maturity, strict observance of discipline, and intolerance of any deviations from the norms of socialist morality.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, noting the national economic importance and scale of the forthcoming tasks in the sphere of the restructuring of planning and the economic machinery as a whole, attach special significance to their successful implementation. The measures provided for in the present resolution should be implemented consistently and by stages, taking into account the creation of the necessary economic and organizational preconditions. The task is to ensure that the 13th 5-Year Plan is drawn up in full accordance with the new principles of planning and economic management methods.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instruct the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, local soviet and economic organs, USSR ministries and departments, enterprises (associations) and organizations, central economic organs, and first and foremost the USSR Gosplan to take all necessary measures for the successful restructuring of the planning system and the active introduction into practice of the new forms and methods of economic management with a view to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th party congress.

M. Gorbachev, secretary [as published] of the CPSU Central Committee

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Moscow, Kremlin. 17 July 1987. No. 816.

Agricultural

Autumn Harvesting Situation Reported

PM141219 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Sep 87 p 1

[N. Osychkin review: "Autumn Is Upon Us" under the rubric "Topical Issues"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

The present situation, according to the USSR State Committee for Statistics, is that by 31 August a total of 76.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A total of 66.5 million hectares had been threshed, which is 61 percent of the sown area. The increase in the harvested area last week was 13 million hectares; this is the most significant result this season. [passage omitted]

A large number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR have to step up their harvest efforts. At present the republic has threshed only 39.5 million hectares.

Time is running out for the harvest in Kazakhstan. A total of 9.3 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been threshed in the republic, which is 39 percent of the sown area. The harvest's main front has now moved to the virgin lands region. Grain output is quite good in the Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, and Karaganda fields. Things are not as good in other oblasts. [passage omitted]

It is particularly important in fall to carry out the whole range of field work, not to delay with the harvesting of row and vegetable crops, and actively lay the foundations for the next harvest. Corn cobs have been harvested on the first tens of thousands of hectares. Long-fibered flax has been harvested in 424,000 hectares. This is less than the amount harvested by the beginning of September last year. Farms in Volyn, Chernovtsy, and Rovno Oblasts have completed urgent work. But in the RSFSR only one-fifth of the sown area has been harvested. A great many difficulties are being encountered in Russia's flax fields. Farms in Ivanovo Oblast have managed to harvest almost two-thirds of the flax crop, but those in Kaluga Oblast have only harvested one-tenth.

There is no time to waste in work on truck farms and in orchards. Only 119,000 hectares of potatoes have been lifted, which is less than 4 percent of the area sown. Over the entire country a total of 1.7 million tonnes of tubers have been lifted and sold. More than 5.8 million tonnes of vegetables have been sold. This is slightly less than last year. There are serious shortcomings in vegetable harvesting and procurement in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and a number of Central Asian republics. Market trade is poorly organized. [passage omitted]

While speeding up the pace of this year's harvest, it is also important to show special concern for the next harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 13 million hectares—33 percent of the plan—and fall plowing has been completed on 15.5 million hectares. This is only 14 percent of the planned area. As we can see, there is still a lot of urgent work to be done in the fields. The fall will take sternly to task those who delay in harvesting and procurement and in creating a reliable basis for the next harvest.

More on Nikonov Visit to Irkutsk Oblast

PM151155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Key Task of the Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] Ways to accelerate the realization of the Food Program in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum's decisions were the center of attention in numerous meetings and talks between V.P. Nikonov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Irkutsk Oblast working people. He was here 4-7 September and visited kolkhozes, sovkhozes, processing enterprises, and scientific establishments.

It was emphasized that the party Central Committee considers it the major, key political task to achieve a considerable increase in food production as quickly as possible and thereby sharply improve the supply of foodstuffs for the country's population. The agro-industrial complex of East Siberia possesses tremendous potential for obtaining marketable grain, milk, meat, vegetables, and other products of the fields and livestock units. This is confirmed by the changes taking place on progressive Irkutsk Oblast farms, which are steadily increasing sales of the basic types of food to the state. Positive results have been achieved, above all, by switching to economic methods of management and introducing intensive technologies in crop production and livestock raising.

On the "Znamya Lenina" Kolkhoz in Irkutskiy Rayon V.P. Nikonov familiarized himself with the work of L. Gayduk's intensive labor collective, which in a short time has achieved appreciable successes in increasing yields and reducing labor expenditure in the production of grain crops. There are also other examples of successful work. However, many farms are not making full use of the potential created in the countryside. In the oblast as a whole the yield of grain and feed crops and production of meat, potatoes, and vegetables are growing only slowly.

During visits to the "Rossiya" Kolkhoz in Cheremkhovskiy Rayon and to the "Bayandayevskiy" and "Bolsheyelanskiy" Sovkhozes attention was drawn to the low standard of arable farming and livestock raising and the poor knowledge of crop cultivation technologies—particularly intensive ones.

Harvesting is taking place on all the farms which V.P. Nikonov visited. But its organization is not the same everywhere, and there is a big lag between cutting and

threshing on a number of farms. It was pointed out that instances of fields being littered with straw have not been eradicated in the oblast, and it is gathered up very belatedly and to a poor standard. This prevents fall plowing from being done on schedule—which will certainly have an adverse effect on next year's yield.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary visited the Usolye-Sibirskoye Poultry Association. It has been created on the basis of three farms. Production of eggs and meat has increased significantly in the association as a result of good production organization. However, the association's experience is not being utilized by neighboring farms. Five agricultural enterprises operate nearby. They could achieve a more substantial improvement in work standards on the basis of further integration of production and processing. There was discussion of the question of organizing an agro-industrial association in the rayon, which would make it possible to make more efficient use of the capacities created and of the achievements of agrarian science and practice to increase production and improve processing of agricultural products.

During V.P. Nikonov's visit to the "Sibirskiy Sadovod" Sovkhoz of Irkutsk City Milk Combine and to stores, trade centers, and the kolkhoz market in the oblast center there was discussion of how to satisfy more fully the oblast working people's needs for foodstuffs and improve trade in them. The fuller realization of the potential of enterprises' and citizens' subsidiary plots and of collective horticulture and truck gardening, the more profound processing of products, and their wider range must serve to achieve this end.

In the oblast far from full use is being made of the possibility of increasing meat, milk, and vegetable production by means of the individual sector. There are still many rural families which do not keep cows, hogs, or sheep on their homesteads and show little interest in truck garden crops. This was shown by the CPSU Central Committee secretary's familiarization with the farm workers' living and working conditions.

V.P. Nikonov's meeting with leaders and employees of academy and sectoral scientific and educational establishments with an agrarian profile was devoted to significantly enhancing the contribution of scientists to further boosting agricultural production. Ways to accelerate the realization of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution on improving scientific backup for the oblast's agro-industrial complex were discussed.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary had talks with members of the obkom bureau and the oblispolkom and with leaders of rayon party and agricultural organs, at which work to accelerate the realization of the Food Program was comprehensively analyzed. Ways were outlined to resolve urgent tasks of sharply increasing production on the basis of the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in rural production and new forms of labor organization and remuneration.

Flowers were laid at the V.I. Lenin memorial in Irkutsk.

V.P. Nikonov was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Obkom First Secretary V.I. Sitnikov and Oblispolkom Chairman A.M. Kovalchuk.

Scientific

'Cosmos-1882' Satellite Launched 15 Sep

LD160818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow 16 Sep (TASS)—Another artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1882, was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday 15 September for the continuation of research into the Earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR national economy and of international cooperation.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the parameters:

Initial period of revolution, 88.6 minutes;

Apogee, 253 km;

Perigee, 196 km;

Orbital inclination, 82.3 degrees.

The apparatus on board the satellite is working normally. The incoming information is being fed to the state scientific-research and production centre 'Priroda' for processing and use.

Report Compiled on U.S. Orbital Station

LD152142 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 15 TASS—TASS Correspondent Igor Borisenko reports:

The U.S. National Research Council has compiled a report on problems related to the building of a U.S. orbital station. Its launching into near-terrestrial space is scheduled for the middle of the next decade. In the opinion of the authors of the document, creating the station will become the longest, most difficult and costly project of the National Aeronautics and Space Research Administration (NASA).

The construction of its first block will cost 25 to 30 billion dollars, that is will exceed five to seven times the cost of the world's largest super-accelerator to study elementary principles.

As is noted in the report, the station will be placed in an orbit unsuitable for carrying out many observations of the earth and many scientific programmes in the field of the study of the solar system and astronomy will not be able to be implemented effectively coupled with the orbital station.

The report expresses the supposition that ferrying the station's components to the orbit in cargo bays of space shuttles may prove to be risky. In view of this, it is recommended developing a new powerful booster rocket which would have the capacity to haul into orbit the cargo three times as great as is shipped by space shuttle.

Sciences Party-Economic Aktiv Meets

PM160925 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Sep 87 p 2

[TASS report: "Augmenting the Contribution of Science"]

[Text] The restructuring which is under way in the country relies to a considerable extent on science. What, in this context, has to be done to restructure science itself so as to focus all its forces on the main areas?

Questions pertaining to this subject were discussed at a party-economic aktiv of the USSR Academy of Sciences which was held in Moscow 9 September. It examined the Academy's tasks in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum. The opening speech was delivered by G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Scineces. Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who delivered the report, and other speakers spoke about ways of restructuring the work of scientific institutions which must be conducted in an atmosphere of glasnost and expanded democracy. They pointed out the importance of utilizing new effective forms of integrating academy, sectorial, and VUZ science with production. The reasons for the failure to make full use of scientific potential were analyzed and ways of eliminating omissions in the mechanism of introduction and in the development of fundamental science were outlined. The aktiv was addressed by V.A. Grigoryev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department.

Military

Transcaucasian Military Exercise To Be Held

LD151623 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS — An exercise of troops of the Transcaucasian Military District will be held in the Transcaucasian territory in the region of Gardabani, Akstafa, Gegtebe and Sageredzho on September 22-27.

The aim of the exercise is to improve standards of field training, command of and cooperation between different arms of the service in fulfilling combat training tasks.

Formations and units of the land forces and the air force totalling about 18,000 military personnel will be involved in the exercise.

In compliance with the Stockholm document the Government of the U.S.S.R. has invited observers from all the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to attend the exercise.

Regiment Commander on Air Defense Defects

PM160831 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 August 1987 in its Second Edition carries on page 1 under the headline "Zone of Personal Responsibility" a 1,200-word article by Lieutenant Colonel S. Razygrayev, commander of an air defense missile regiment. The author writes that the recent violation of Soviet airspace has focused attention on shortcomings in air defense, omissions in training, moral tempering, and the organization of the service. He notes that despite the fact that his regiment is considered one of the best, there still are cases of "slackened vigilance whereby alert duty is regarded as something routine and ordinary." Citing examples of minor infringements of regulations, he emphasizes that it is very necessary to establish a climate in every military collective where people are not afraid "to report the whole truth, no matter what it is." He concludes that in view of the extraordinary importance of alert duty it is necessary to improve training and enhance the prestige and material incentives of the job.

Paper Scores Poor Air Defense Preparedness

PM111316 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Article by Colonel Yu. Prokopenko: "Unrebuffed Attack: Why the Air Defense Troops Failed To Defend Positions Against Attack by an 'Enemy' on Land"]

[Text] The Air Defense Forces—The exercises were proceeding in the usual way. The "enemy," using various means of air attack, was trying to break through to a protected target. Air defense subunits were successfully rebuffing his attacks. They acted efficiently and harmoniously, and it looked as if the training combat would end in a sure victory. But suddenly, out of the blue, the leader of the exercises introduced a hypothetical report: Two subunits had suffered losses due to an attack by an "enemy" sabotage group.

What had happened, where had this group come from? In the heat of battle nobody had paid attention to another hypothetical report: a low-altitude target in the air. They had hoped it would be destroyed by the existing arms. But the complex lie of the land made this impossible. Thus the helicopter carrying the sabotage group had stolen up to the positions unnoticed. Visual observation posts could and should have detected it. But Major A. Kukuyev and Lieutenant Colonel A. Petrov had not considered it necessary to post them, and the servicemen engaged in combat work in the station cabins were not ready to meet the "enemy" on land.

This episode could have been regarded as insignificant. But imagine what it would lead to in real combat. Losses in two subunits at once would disrupt the overall system of air defense of the target, after which it would be left uncovered. It is hardly necessary to mention the further consequences. There is another reason why what happened can hardly be regarded as an annoying misunderstanding.

The point is that many subunit commanders simply ignore the possibility of combat with an enemy on land, and do not prepare their subordinates for it. Combat readiness, they believe, is ensured solely through the readiness of combat hardware and arms and their skillful use by specialists in combat with an enemy in the air. Where, they say, would an enemy on land come from? Especially if the positions are deep inside the country's territory . . .

Visiting exercises in the subunits, I have noted with satisfaction how skillfully and instructively many commanding officers organize the servicemen's special training. With their hypothetical reports they create a complex air situation and make their subordinates operate to the limit of their potential, creatively and with initiative. At the same time I see that few of them teach their subordinates to rebuff an enemy attack on the position. At best the specialists are trained in operations following warnings of radioactive or chemical contamination.

My experience of service in the Air Defense Forces allows me to compare the state of affairs in this respect over the decades. I remember how in the late fifties and early sixties, when we obtained new hardware and arms, the utmost attention was devoted to the protection of positions. The front-liners who were then in command of the subunits understood very well the importance of the protection and defense of the positions. But they gradually retired into the reserves, and with them we lost, to some extent, the sense of vigilance cultivated by the combat situation. The new generation of commanding officers, who had grown up in peaceful conditions, did not have such a keen perception of the reality of the threat of attack. A casual attitude toward ensuring the safety of the positions gradually became established. It must be said that this was sometimes promoted by not entirely clear instructions from above. For instance, to this day I cannot understand why our duty relief comes on watch without weapons. Claims that there is nowhere to keep submachineguns and pistols are unconvincing. In that case what is the defense against attack by an enemy on land? The sentries at the position can hardly cope with this task alone.

It took certain well known events before many of our troops' problems, including this one, were at last faced up to.

The demands on the protection and defense of positions and the subunits' readiness to rebuff possible enemy attacks have now increased. But how hard it is to break the stereotyped way of thinking that has become established among commanding officers. After all, many of those who should do this were themselves raised in those conditions. One still sees certain representatives of the unit staff, at exercises in the subunits, continuing to give preference to air attack alone, in the old way.

It is pleasing that some changes for the better have already become perceptible in places. Take, for instance, the division commanded by Captain V. Gumennyy. The subunit rapidly learned lessons from the mistakes of its neighbors in the exercises. Here, you often hear hypothetical reports, during exercises, on an attack by the enemy on land. They rehearse without any indulgence or simplification. At the commanding officer's request, the division is frequently visited by Major A. Tsikalo, unit physical training chief. He helps the commanding officers of the subunits to organize training in hand-to-hand fighting. For the same purpose, soldiers and sergeants who have sports ratings in judo are brought in. Gumennyy has also established contact with the officers of a motorized infantry unit. They have already sent representatives to exchange experience of combating enemy intelligence and sabotage groups and organizing protection. A conversation with Captain Ye. Lupan, who until recently was fulfilling his international duty in Afghanistan, was also instructive for the air defense troops. The combat officer's lively and detailed account of the struggle against dushman ruses helped the missile men to gain a deeper understanding of the importance of this problem. Nor do they forget the experience of those who fought at the front. The servicemen have had visits from Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel L. Padukov, retired, and former unit commander Colonel S. Dadamyants, retired. There are other examples too.

In a word, a change in awareness has already begun, albeit slowly, but we are returning to habits that were all but lost. All the same, there is no harmonious, efficient system here as yet. How, for instance, can an enemy attack on land be rebuffed, if the duty guard's forces are patently inadequate? And the question of personal weapons remains open.

I realize that our main task is the reliable protection of the air borders. But the instance at the exercises which I began by describing shows that not everything in resolving that task depends on the reliability and efficiency of hardware and the skill of the missile men and radar operators. We must not close our eyes to this problem.

Kulikov Opens 1812 Patriotic War Ceremony

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[V. Malinin report: "Field of Russian Glory"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Yesterday a scientific conference devoted to the 175th anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War was held at the Officers' House of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District.

The conference devoted to the famous jubilee was organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense, the USSR Academy of Sciences History Department, the USSR Ministry of Defense Institute of Military History, and the "Battle of Borodino" Panorama Museum.

The scientific conference was opened with an introductory speech by V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister. [passage omitted]